

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

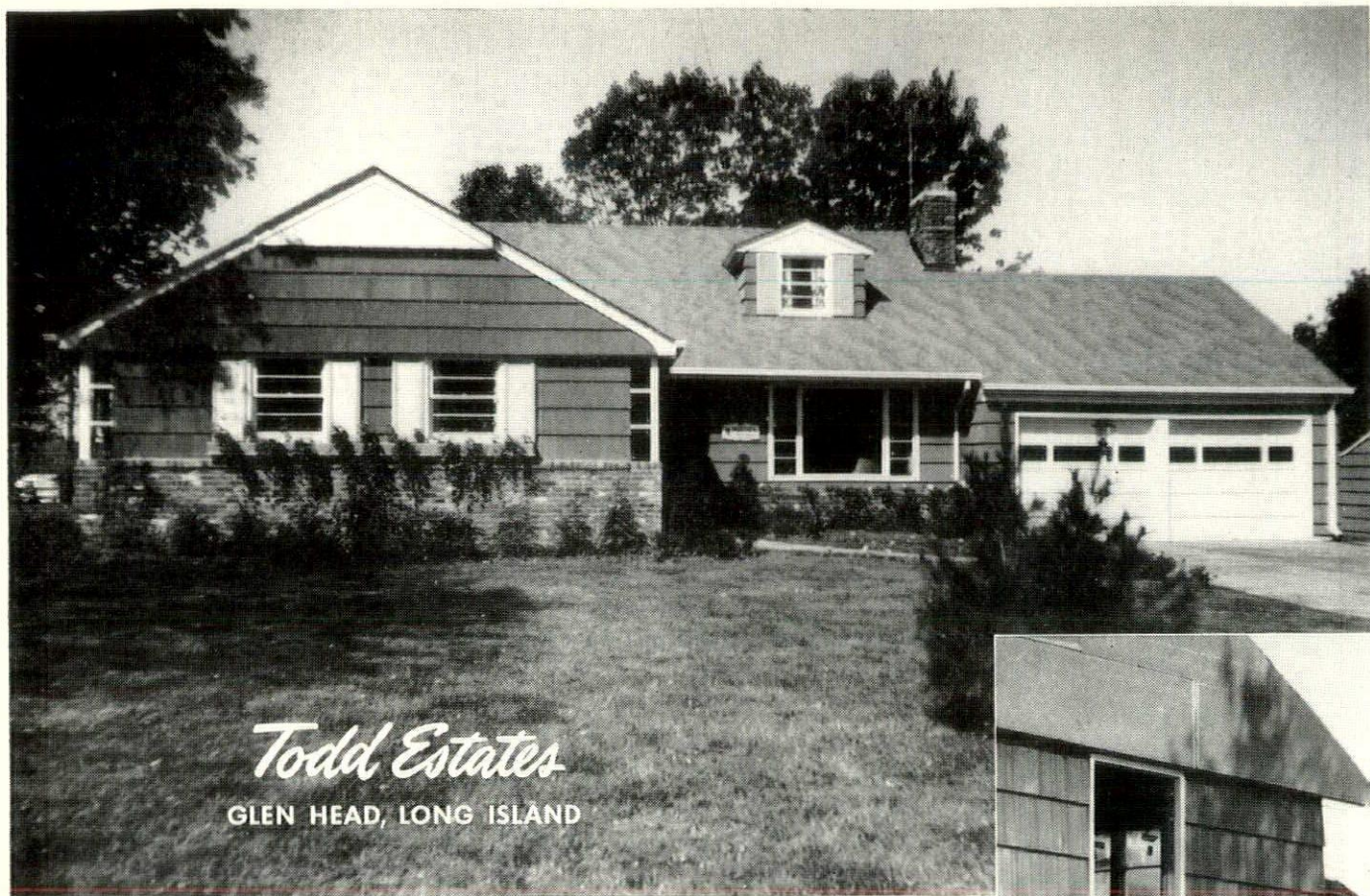
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
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NOVEMBER - DECEMBER

1952

VOLUME XII - NUMBER VI



Architect . . . Rudolph A. Matern, A.I.A. Plasterer Century Plastering, Inc.
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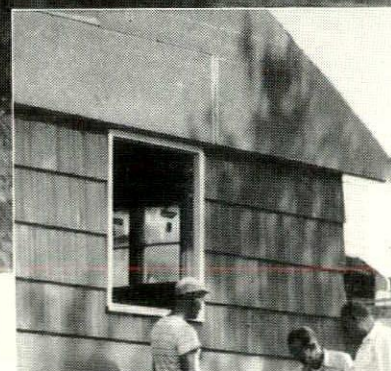
It's an important advantage because the Gold Bond Products that went into these homes—Gold Bond Gypsum Sheathing, Gypsum Lath, Rock Wool Plaster, Finish Lime, Casein and Masonry Paints—are made to work together and give results that will please you, the builder, plasterer and client.

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Fireproof Gold Bond Rock Wool Blanket Insulation in the exterior walls and ceilings keeps heating costs low in winter, assures extra summer comfort.



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1818 HOPE'S 1952

Lok'd Bar PROJECTED SASH



Drafting Room of "The Six Associates, Inc.", Asheville, N. C.

The clarity of detail in this photograph is evidence of the abundance of light on every board in this architectural drafting room. Fenestration is Hope's Lok'd Bar Sash in standard sizes. Projected ventilator sash are paired with stationary Lok'd Bar sash units of the same size. Natural, pleasing ventilation is fully adequate and easily controlled. Ventilators are screened with Hope's standard sliding wicket screens. The wickets, some of which are shown open in the photograph, give ready access to the window fasteners.

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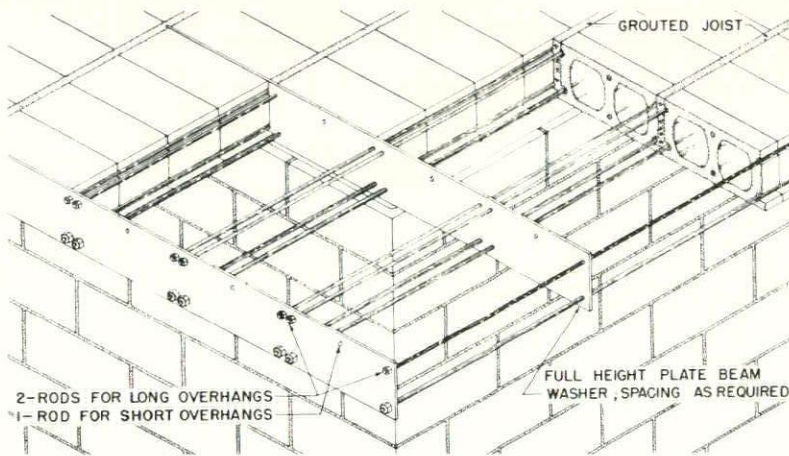
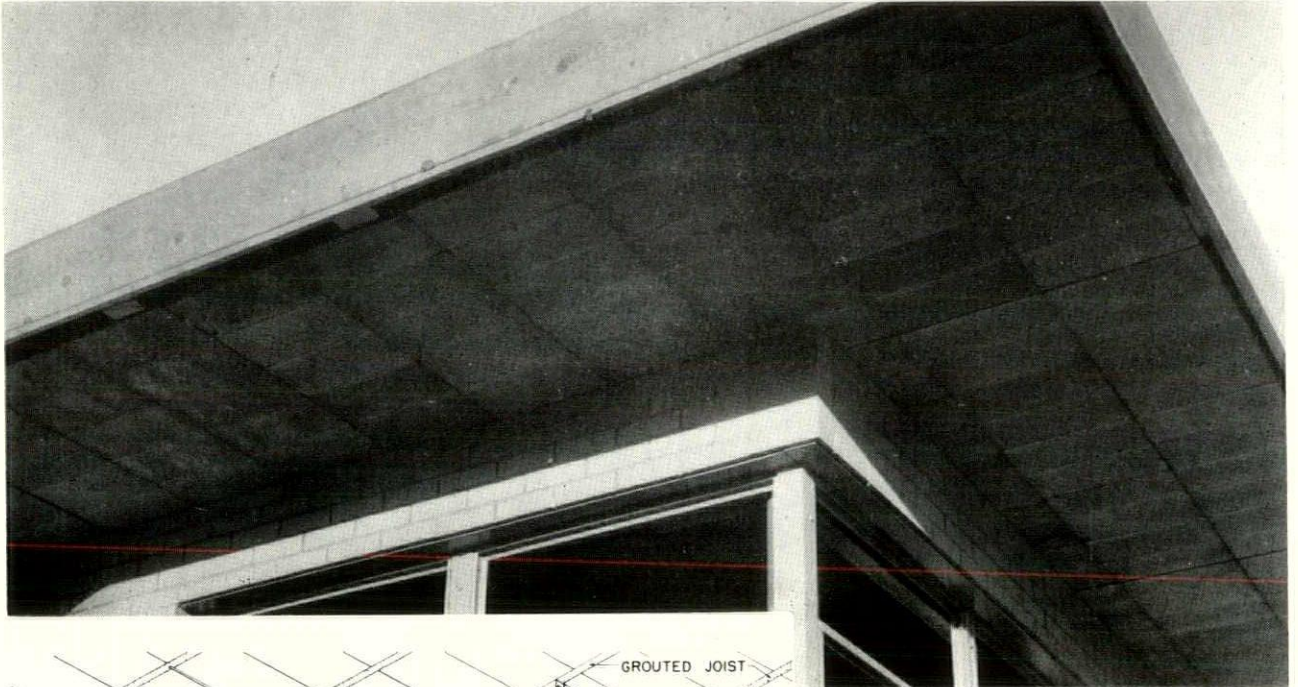
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How a two-way cantilever looks and how it's done, is shown in the photograph of the new Town of Tonawanda, N. Y. building, and the detail of cantilever roof overhang at corner, below. Architect: Fenno, Reynolds and Daniel G. McNeil, Buffalo, N. Y. Contractor: Carpenter & Skaer, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Strestcrete manufactured and supplied by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC.

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Empire State Architect

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NEW EDITOR for 1953

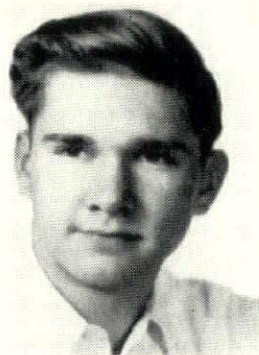


George Dick Smith

With this issue of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, the Publications Committee regretfully accepts the resignation of its Editor George Dick Smith, who has served on the Publications Committee in various capacities for the past four years. George was made Editor in 1949 after having worked under former Editor David Crane as Managing Editor for a year.

Giving willingly of his time and talent in the best interests of the magazine, George Dick Smith has done much to increase the prestige and elevate the standards of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT and is well deserving of the gratitude of the members of the N.Y.S.A.A.

George is currently attending the Eighth Pan American Congress of Architects in Mexico City as a delegate from the United States and has promised to write an article for the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT to appear in the January-February issue.



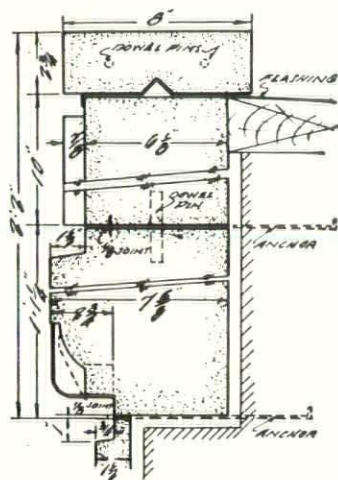
Warren Neal Wittek

The new Editor, Warren Neal Wittek, has worked closely with Dick Smith and the Publications Committee for the past year as Managing Editor and has been thoroughly indoctrinated into the trials and tribulations of gathering material and meeting deadlines. He came to the staff of the magazine with a well rounded experience in publications of this nature having served on the founding

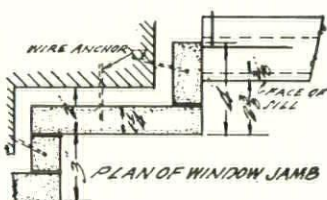
staff of the R.P.I. ENGINEER at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Fired with new ideas, promotional schemes and untried enthusiasm, the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT is looking forward to another successful year of publication.

ON THE COVER

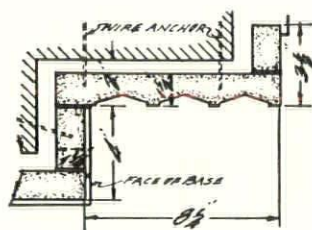
Warehouse for the Enos & Sanderson Co., Steel Supplier, Buffalo, N. Y. Backus, Crane & Love, Architects.



SECTION THRU PARAPET WALL



PLAN OF WINDOW JAMB



PLAN OF ENTRANCE TRIM



ARCHITECTS
Gander, Gander and Gander
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Panzieri-Henderson, Inc.
MARBLE CONTRACTOR
D. A. Lanzetta Marble Co.

West End Federal Savings and Loan Association ALBANY, NEW YORK

Marble veneer treatment for the main wall, with heavier construction in the parapet are here combined for an effect that is both substantial and economical. Polished Vermont Verde Antique provides a base course of pleasing contrast with main wall; it also is resistant to discoloration from the sidewalk. The beautiful veining of Standard White

Danby gives distinction to the entire front of the building. In the fluted door trim contrast is afforded by the use of Westland Cippolino Marble.

To emphasize detail of the eagle ornament, an overlay of gold leaf was applied. Almost the same effect in the parapet is provided by natural shadows in the carved ornament.

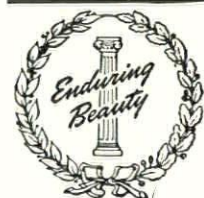
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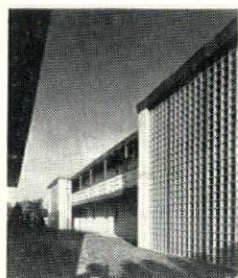
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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT



EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

1953

At the recent State Convention of the New York State Association of Architects the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT Publications Committee disclosed the schedule of building types to be featured in the six issues of the publication for 1953. The editorial policy regarding publication of material was also re-stated at this time—"To publish the representative work of the members of the New York State Association of Architects."

Several of the problems facing the Publications Committee was brought before the membership at the Convention, the foremost being that of obtaining material from the individual members. Without a paid magazine staff, the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT is under a great handicap in obtaining a state wide coverage of news and building; and many a fine building has gone unpublished.

Each constituent organization of the State Association has an appointed member as correspondent to the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT whose responsibility is to report news of his Chapter or Society to the magazine staff. In the past this system of gathering news has proven fairly successful and it is hoped that with a bit of stimulation we may continue with this

procedure. Every member of the State Association is also invited to contribute news about himself, his organization or associates.

The Editorial staff of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT would like to extend a personal invitation to each and every member of the Association to contribute one or several buildings that he feels is qualified for publication as an example of his work or work from his office. The following material is required for publication: photograph or rendering of building, presentation floor plans (not blue prints) suitable for reproduction, construction outline, and contractor. Also of value are interior photographs, outline of design problems, cubic content, square foot area, costs both actual and estimated, unusual details, plot plans and other similar material that would be of interest to the readers of the magazine.

All material for publication should be sent to Charles Rockwell Ellis, Chairman of Publications Committee, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse, New York or to Warren Neal Wittek, Editor, 232 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 2, New York. Advertising rates, etc. to Julian L. Kahle, 21 Clarendon Pl., Buffalo 9, N. Y.

SIX OUTSTANDING ISSUES IN 1953

The main topics of these issues will be:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| JANUARY-FEBRUARY | Religious Buildings—Churches |
| MARCH-APRIL | Hospitals, Roster, Special Purpose Buildings |
| MAY-JUNE | Educational—Schools, Colleges, etc. |
| JULY-AUGUST | Residential—Housing and Apartments |
| SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER | Annual Convention |
| NOVEMBER-DECEMBER | Commercial and Industrial |

NEW RULES ON GAS VENTING

(WILLIAM WALLACE COMPANY)

The venting of gas appliances finally has been placed on a sound scientific basis. This development, of vast importance to the gas industry and the heating business, is the result of extensive engineering research recently completed by William Wallace Company with the help of the Stanford Research Institute. The effect of this work will, in time, bring about standardization of code regulations, simplify the work of installers and strengthen the competitive position of gas appliances in the home heating market.

In the early days of gas heating, "out of sight" was "out of mind" with respect to the invisible products of combustion of gas-burning equipment. Many appliances were installed in the belief that any type of passageway from the appliance to the outdoors was adequate. In time, of course, rusted or crumbling vent pipes, damaged walls and discolored furnishings brought about realization that gas venting was a more complex matter than building a chimney for a fireplace. In the engineering research recently completed, the fundamental laws governing venting were determined and then experimental work was performed to verify these laws and evaluate any unknowns involved. The first step in this work was a study of the underlying factors involved in venting. From accepted physical laws it is known that vent gases flow through and up a vent because they are hotter—and hence lighter—than the ambient air. The hotter they are in relation to the ambient air, the faster they will flow. Hence, it is obvious that the heat content of the *flue* gases (which are the products of combustion in the appliance *before* they enter the vent) represents the available power to operate the vent. It follows then that the first requirement of a vent is to conserve this available power throughout the length of the vent—in other words, to keep the vent gases hot.

In the work performed by William Wallace Company and the Stanford Research Institute, these fundamentals were expressed in a mathematical equation and tested by experiments with actual vent installations. According to Alan Kinkead, President of William Wallace, the combination of fundamental theory and extensive tests produced the desired results: namely, a scientific basis on which to design any gas venting installation.

Among other things, these findings show that, for a vent of given dimensions and resistance, any increase in heat loss will cause a corresponding decrease in the average temperature of the vent gases and hence in the "power" of the vent to operate. While this should be a self-evident fact, it apparently has not been given much weight to judge by the kinds of vent pipe materials still in common use. No one questions the necessity of insulating steam lines or hot air ducts—few people seem to realize that gas vents must be insulated for the same reason. The explanation is that, until now, we did not understand the function of the vent gas temperature and did not fully appreciate the im-

portance of conserving the heat content of the flue gases.

The effect of these findings on existing vent practices may change many long-held concepts. For example, under certain conditions, it may be necessary to reduce the diameter of the vent to a size *smaller* than that of the vent collar. Practically all codes prohibit such a reduction in size, thereby making it impossible to install a proper vent under certain conditions.

Most codes require that a lateral run have an upward slope of $\frac{1}{4}$ " per foot, while laterals in attic spaces are required to slope upward at least 45 degrees. Actually, there is no scientific basis for this requirement—if the vent is run vertically a foot or more up from the appliance (to offset the inertia of gas flow) a perfectly horizontal vent will not affect vent operation.

Many codes require that when two vents are connected to a common vertical vent they must intersect at an angle of not greater than 45 degrees. This is another restriction with no sound basis for its existence. Strangely enough, most codes permit the common practice of running a single wall, uninsulated pipe lateral from the appliance to an insulated vertical vent. This, of course, allows a substantial loss of heat before the gases reach the vertical run and wastes a good portion of the "power" available to make the vent operate.

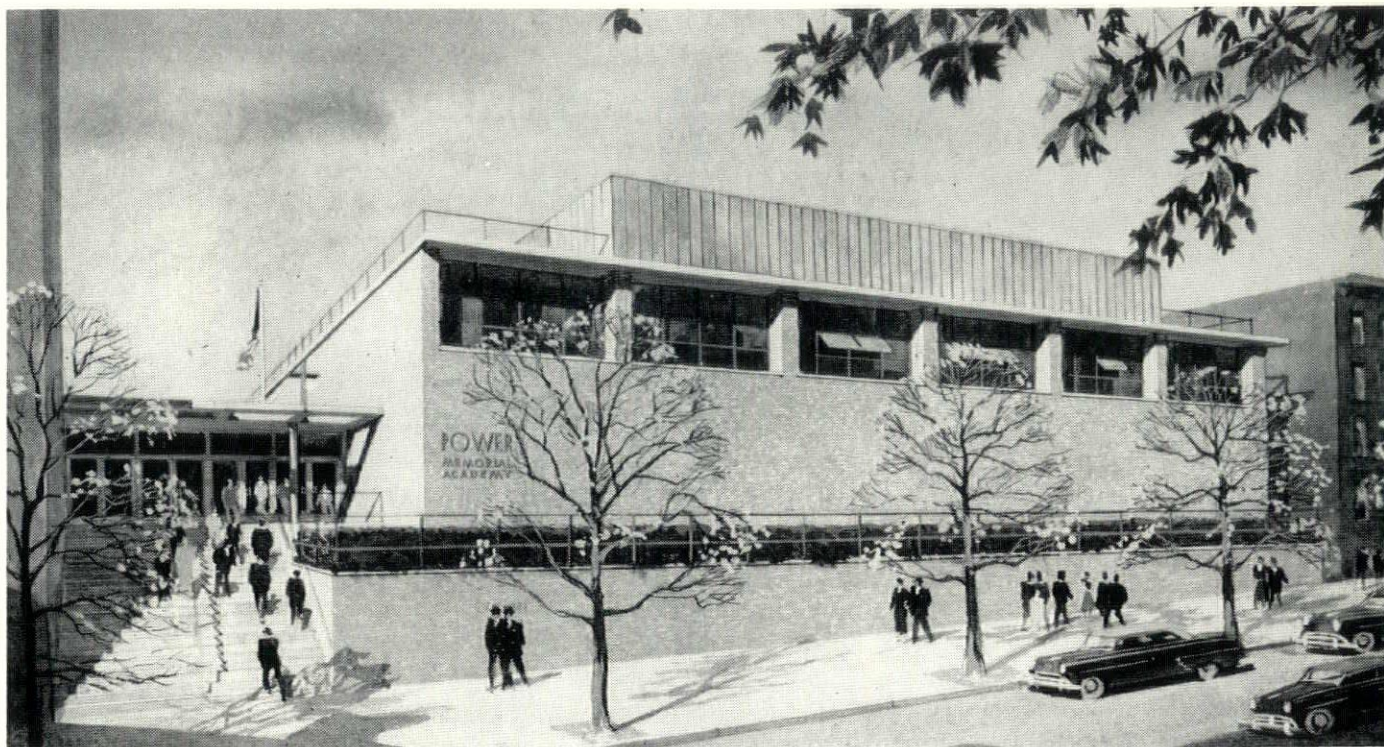
Probably one of the most harmful code restrictions is that which requires use of a tee at the bottom of the vertical vent where the connection is made to the lateral from the appliance. This involves, with the one to three elbows required, a considerable increase in resistance and serious spillage at the draft hood might occur.

These examples of incorrect venting practices indicate the urgent need for prompt revision of many present code regulations and installing practices. However long this may take, gas appliance users are now in a position to demand and obtain a soundly-engineered gas venting system which completely eliminates condensation and spillage—which continuously removes *all* the products of combustion. A vent pipe (Metalbestos) is available which is designed specifically to vent gas appliances and which will continue to operate as a rigid, integral venting system for an indefinite period. It is now possible to determine *in advance* how a given vent installation will operate. It is also possible to correctly specify the exact manner in which the vent should be installed under given conditions.

These new rules for gas venting, together with complete tables of vent capacities required under given conditions, are about to be published in a convenient handbook being prepared by William Wallace Company. Copies may be obtained, without charge, by writing to the company at Belmont, California.

POWER GYMNASIUM

POWER MEMORIAL ACADEMY



Kelly & Gruzen, Architects-Engineers

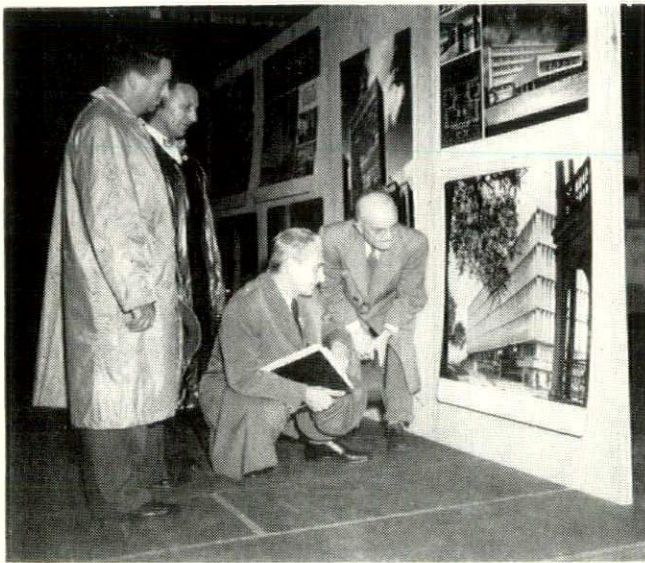
Construction has been started on the new Power Gymnasium building which will be an addition to the Power Memorial Academy at Amsterdam Avenue and West Sixty-First Street, New York, it was announced by Bro. Alphonsus Pakenham, Ph.D., Principal of the Academy. Conducted by the Christian Brothers of Ireland, the Academy is a high school for boys with a present enrollment of 1,200 students and a faculty of 40.

The new gymnasium, designed by Kelly & Gruzen, Architects-Engineers, will be of contemporary design, fireproof construction, two stories in height, and will contain seating accommodations for 1,400 spectators. Complete gymnasium facilities and equipment will be provided, including a regulation basketball court and two practice courts with folding partition, a removable stage, folding gymn seats, a mezzanine storage area, locker and shower rooms, and an instructor's office. A granite stairway rising from the street level will lead to a connecting lobby which will be the main entrance to the school and gymnasium. The cost of the building will be \$450,000, and it is expected to be completed by mid-1953. Caulway, Inc. is the general contractor.

The start of construction marks the successful culmination of a fund-raising campaign inaugurated in 1946. Named the Gold Star Gymn Fund, in honor of 41 graduates of the Academy who lost their lives in World War II, the campaign was essentially an appeal to the public for contributions.

Activities of the campaign were conducted by a committee of business men headed by Thomas J. Shanahan, President of the Federation Bank & Trust Co., and a labor committee of the American Federation of Labor, headed by Martin T. Lacey, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Bro. Samuel A. Ryan, recently appointed Vice-President of Iona College in New Rochelle, was formerly associated with the Academy as Director of the Gold Star Fund and as coordinator in the design of the gymnasium.

The Academy presently occupies a seven and ten story building which was acquired some fifteen years ago from the N. Y. Infant Asylum and was rebuilt to house the school. Other schools conducted by the Christian Brothers of Ireland in the City are the Rice High School at 124th Street and Lenox Avenue and the All Hallow's High School on East 164th Street.



Jurors for the Architectural Exhibit viewing one of the Merit Award winners, the Pan-American Life Insurance Building, New Orleans. (L. to R.) Mr. William Freeman, Mr. Bissell Alderman, Prof. Ralph Winslow, Chairman of the Awards Committee, and Mr. Earl L. Sheppard.

STATE ARCHITECTS RECEIVE AWARDS

The awards of Merit and Mention Awards given annually at the New York State Association of Architects' Convention for the most outstanding work shown at the Architectural Exhibit have been announced by Mr. Ralph Winslow, Chairman of the Awards and Honors Committee.

Awards of Merit, the highest award, have been given to the following:

Ardsley Elementary School, Robert A. Green,
Tarrytown, N. Y., Architect

Edward John Noble Hospital, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; Sargent, Webster,
Crenshaw and Folley, Associate Architects

Pan-American Life Insurance Building, New Orleans,
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; Claude
Hooton, Associate Architects

Mention Awards went to the following:

North Syracuse Central School District Junior-Senior
High School, King and King; Sargent, Webster,
Crenshaw and Folley, Associate Architects

Roslyn East Hills Elementary School
Moore and Hutchins, Architects

Brooklyn Veteran's Administration Hospital
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Architects

Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Connecticut
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Architects

Elmwood Shopping Center, Elmwood, New Jersey
Kelley and Gruzen, Architects

Marsellus Residence, Dewitt, New York
Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, Architects

Manhattan House, New York City
Mayer and Whittlesey; Skidmore, Owings and
Merrill, Associate Architects

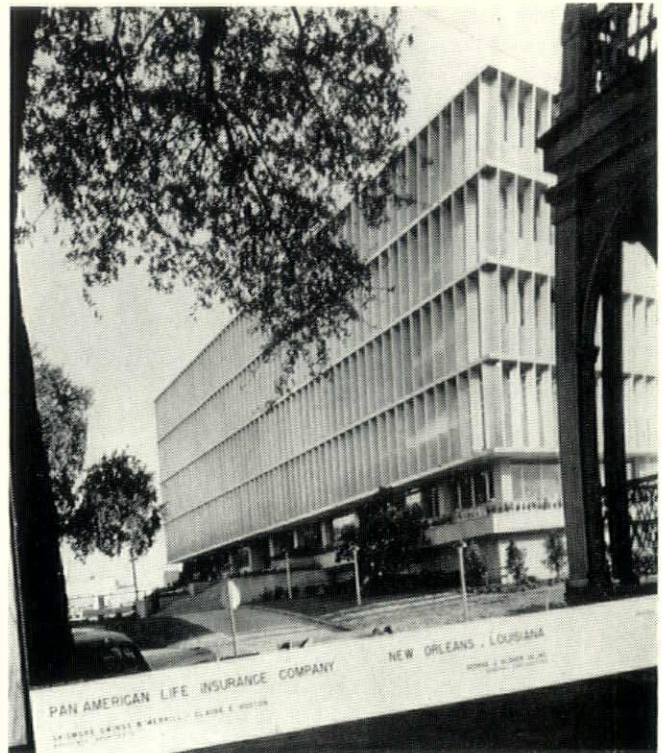
St. Lawrence Central School, Brasher Falls, N. Y.
Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, Architects

Also on display and receiving most favorable comment from the jurors was the Lever House, New York by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Architects. The exhibit for the Lever House did not include the floor plans and was not entered into the competition.

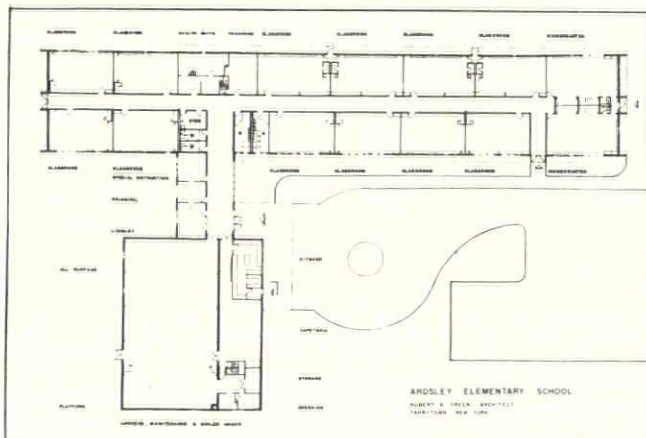
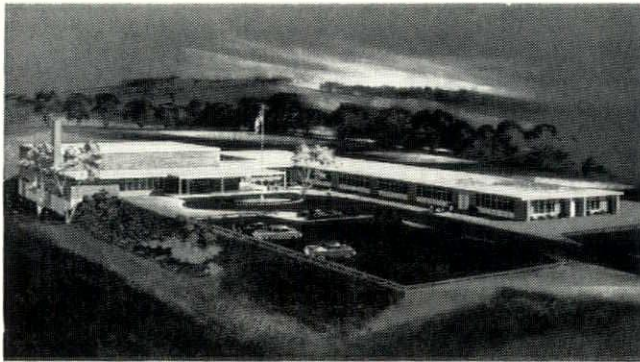
Jurors for the exhibit were Mr. Earl L. Sheppard, President of the Ontario, Canada Association of Architects; Mr. William Freeman, Architect of the firm of Freeman, French and Freeman of Burlington, Vermont; Bissell Alderman of Holyoke, Mass.; and Ralph Winslow, Architect of Troy, New York.



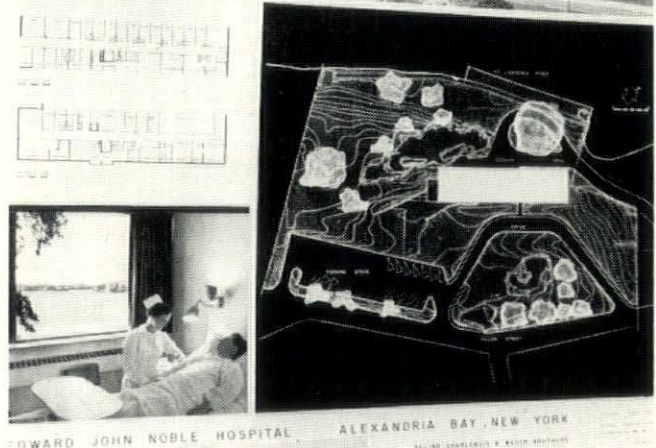
GREENWICH HOSPITAL, Greenwich, Conn.
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill,
Architects



One of the three Awards of Merit, the highest award to be given by the New York State Association of Architects at its annual convention, was the much publicized Pan American Life Insurance Co. Building in New Orleans executed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill and Claude E. Hooton, Associated Architects.



Rendering of the ARDSLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, one of the Awards of Merit to be conferred by the N.Y.S.A.A. at the 1952 State Convention. The Architect is Robert A. Green of Tarrytown, New York.



Winner of one of the Awards Of Merit, the highest award conferred, is the EDWARD JOHN NOBLE HOSPITAL located at Alexandria Bay, New York. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, Associated Architects. Deline, Charlebois and Wager Bros., General Contractors.

SEMINAR ON BUILDING COSTS



Panel Members: (L. to R.) James W. Kideney; T. S. Paulsen; Gerald F. Dingman; moderator Harry E. Rodman; E. H. Boeck; D. Kenneth Sargent; and Nathan Walker.

Mr. Harry E. Rodman, Architect, of Troy, N. Y. and instructor in Architecture at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was moderator of a panel seminar on Building Costs conducted at the New York State Association of Architects' Convention at Lake Placid on Oct. 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Panel members: E. H. Boeck, Appraisal Engineer
Gerald F. Dingman, Engineer & Estimator
T. S. Paulsen, Vice-Pres. Fuller Construction Co.
Nathan Walker, Attorney
James W. Kideney, Buffalo, N. Y.
D. Kenneth Sargent, Syracuse, N.Y.

The panel carried into further detail the remarks of panel member Mr. T. S. Paulsen who spoke at the luncheon meeting on Friday, Oct. 3rd, stating that the cost estimating problem is the same today as in Ancient Greece, and that building industry public relations are greatly affected by correct or incorrect preliminary estimates. Panel discussion with additional remarks from the members on the floor indicated very strongly the concern of both architects and contractors on the problem of building costs. The panel agreed that architects would be aided greatly in developing plans within set budgets if greater use could be and would be made of contractors as consultants during

the preliminary stage and during the development of final drawings. The contractor acting as consultant would not necessarily be the one who would later construct the building, but would join the ranks of the bidders and submit a proposal in the usual manner. The advantages of having a skilled estimator to analyze different foundation systems, structural systems and the many other variable units of building to present to an owner along with scheme and design could not help but raise the profession and building industry in the eyes of the public—favorable public relations by direct action.

On large projects owners should be informed of the advantages of detailed cost estimating and analyzing during development of scheme and drawings. The architect should be permitted to hire a contracting firm as consultant for this purpose.

Contractor members of the panel familiarized the architects of the many problems of estimating for bid purposes, especially on large projects extending over a long period of time, with the greatly varied availability and cost of labor and materials experienced within recent years.

Conclusion reached, as in all things, greater co-operation and closer relations by the members of the architectural profession and building industry would result in better service to the public.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE 1952 CONVENTION

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1951-1952

This is the annual report of your secretary, covering the activities and undertakings of this office during the past year. Your secretary is pleased to have had the privilege of attending the board meetings for a fourth year.

Immediately following the close of the 1951 Convention your officers and directors held a meeting at the Hotel Statler, Saturday, October 13, 1951.

The next meeting was held at the Architectural League, New York City, December 15, 1951. Eighteen directors were present. It was decided at this meeting to hold the 1952 Convention in Lake Placid.

On April 19, 1952, your Board held another meeting at the Architectural League. Twenty-two members were present. Resolutions passed at the 1951 Convention were reviewed for action taken by the various committees concerned.

Another meeting of the Board was held September 13, 1952, at the Architectural League. In addition to reviewing committee reports a nominating committee and credentials committee were named. Delegates to the 1952 Convention were selected for the membership-at-large. Sixteen directors were present.

There are many meetings attended and many services which the secretary provides that cannot be included without greatly lengthening this report. It bears repeating, however, that favorable consideration should be given to retaining a paid staff member to carry on the ever increasing work load. The fourteen constituent organizations and the Board, however, have co-operated splendidly throughout the year in the present arrangement.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN W. BRIGGS, Secretary

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

The Committee on Legislation reports that the 1951-1952 session of the Legislature was extremely active. The number of

bills introduced in the Senate was 2,975 and those in the Assembly numbered 2,339. A large number of these bills affected the practice of architecture.

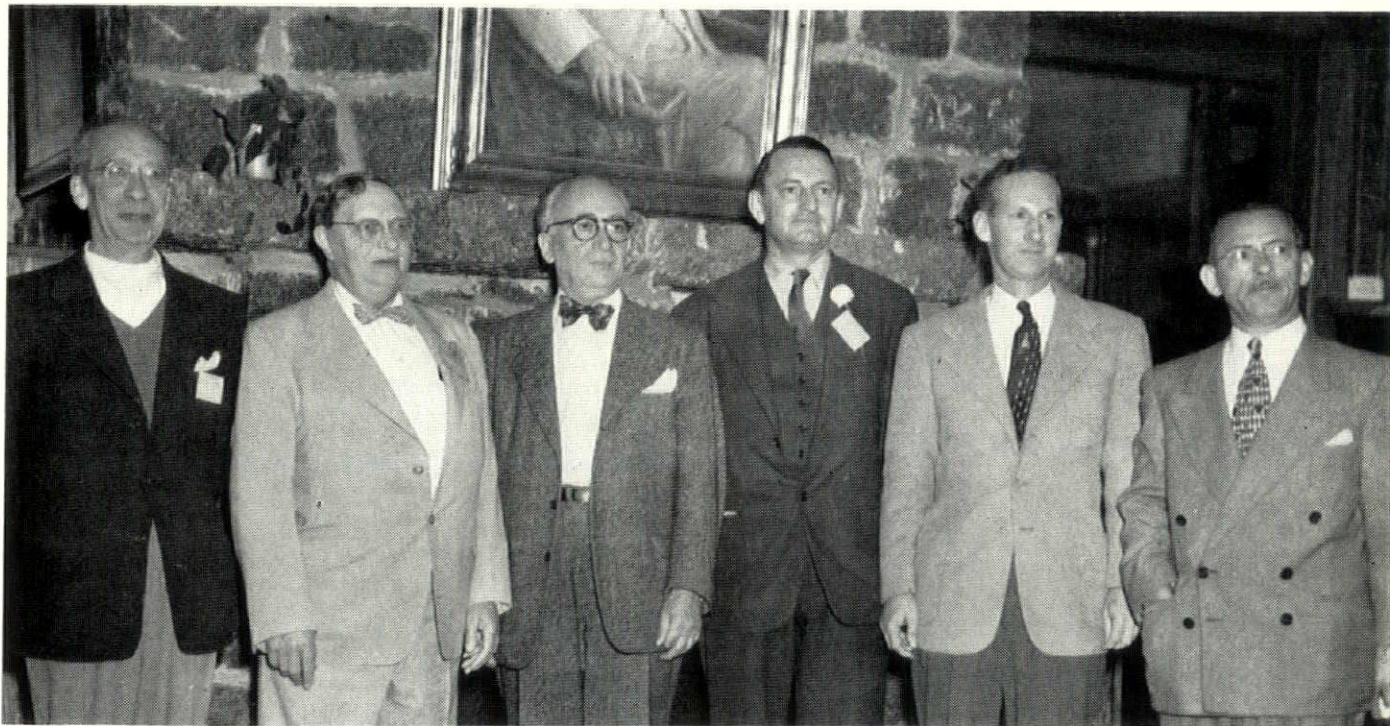
In order to centralize the work of architectural representation, the Legislative Committee decided to continue the method followed during the 1950-1951 legislative session, by combining the legislative efforts of the New York State Association of Architects with the efforts of the chapters and societies throughout the state. In the metropolitan area, the legislative work affecting the architects has been carried out through the Architects' Council of New York City. Mr. Richard Roth, vice-chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Architects' Council, and also of the New York Chapter.

The meetings of the Legislative Committee in the metropolitan area are very well attended and, in addition, communications in respect to bills which affected the practice of architecture, were forwarded to all members of the Legislative Committee throughout the state, by the chairman. These were forwarded on January 12, January 19, January 26, January 30, February 14, February 15, March 3 and March 27. In all the communications sent out by the chairman, the various committeemen throughout the state, were requested to discuss the items with the members of their organizations and to communicate with the chairman at once. In some cases, the various committeemen were requested to communicate with the State Legislature and with the Governor. The response on the part of the committeemen throughout the state, was most gratifying and special thanks are due to the following:

Messrs. Chambers, Curtin, Parks, Beardsley, Lederer, Wood, Cardo, Faragher, Wolfe and Bagg, in addition to Roth and Yarish.

All of the aforementioned communicated with the members of the Legislature and with the Governor and sent copies of their communications to the chairman, which are placed in the Legislative Committee's file.

THE NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS



N.Y.S.A.A. Officers for 1953, grouped about one of the numerous fireplaces in the picturesque Lake Placid Club are the reelected officers of the State Association. (L. to R.) Mr. Harry M. Prince of New York City, Third Vice President; Mr. G. Morton Wolfe of Buffalo, Second Vice President; Mr. Adolph Goldberg of Brooklyn, First Vice President; Mr. Donald Q. Faragher of Rochester, President; Mr. John W. Briggs of Rochester, Secretary; and Mr. Martyn Weston of Brooklyn, Treasurer. Mr. Weston succeeds Mr. Maxwell Cantor of Brooklyn, former treasurer of the Association for the past 11 years. Mr. Cantor was forced to resign due to illness and will receive a scroll from the Association in commendation for his past service.



President Donald Q. Faragher and wife (center) entertain guests at the President's Reception held at the Lake Placid Club Golf House. Roswell E. Pfohl and wife at left and Ward Fenner.

The efforts of the Legislative Committee caused the defeat of Assembly bill Int. 862, print 867, and Senate bill Int. 654, print 662, lowering requirements for license. In fact, we received a letter from one of the introducers of the bill, expressing regret for its introduction. The efforts of the Committee also were successful in defeating Assembly bill Int. 2507, print 2632, and Senate Int. 2516, print 2683, the perennial civil service bill which would have prevented architects from doing public work.

Assembly bill Int. 1572, print 1606, and Senate Int. 1720, print 1829, prohibiting architects from appearing before Courts of Record, was defeated through the efforts of this committee.

In respect to the work of the Legislative Committee, Mr. Maxwell A. Cantor served as Legislative Representative, making a number of visits to Albany and interviewing a number of the legislative representatives. He was in close contact with the chairman and the vice-chairman, and attended all the meetings of the committee in the metropolitan area, so that his discussion with the legislative leaders were in line with the instructions received by him from the Legislative Committee. We hope that Mr. Cantor's health will have improved by the time the legislative sessions begin, so that he may continue his very valuable and important work.

Mr. Richard Roth has been extremely active as vice-chairman and has coordinated the legislative matters in respect to Multiple Dwelling Law and Labor Laws as well as Multiple Residence Law. Others of the committee are worthy of mention, including but not limited to, Messrs. Yarish and Lederer, both of whom have taken active part in Labor Law matters and Multiple Dwelling matters, respectively.

The support of HR 4373—the Reid-Kehoe bill—permitting architects to retain part of their annual income for future use, has been approved by the New York State Association of Architects, and by the Board of Directors thereof, and the American Institute of Architects is now favorably disposed toward said bill.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Multiple Residence Law and on Multiple Dwelling Law, has been holding meetings during the summer and early fall, and the latest of these hearings is scheduled for October 2, 1952 at Albany. Mr. Harry Prince, third vice-president of this organization, is Technical Consultant to the Committee and has promised to keep us informed as to the proceedings thereof. Mr. August Lux of Albany has been requested by the chairman of this committee to represent the New York State Association of Architects at these hearings.

In order that the work of the Legislative Committee can be carried out efficiently and economically, from the standpoint of time and finance, it is strongly recommended that each of the constituent organizations appoint, at once, a Legislative Committee, the chairman of which will serve as a member of the Committee on Legislation of the New York State Association of Architects. For closer cooperation, it is strongly recommended that the legislative committees of the chapters and societies, hold meetings at least monthly, to determine the attitude of their organizations on the various bills that are presented to the legislature.

Respectfully submitted,
M. W. DEL GAUDIO, Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION

The Unification of the New York State Association of Architects with the American Institute of Architects has been operating in a manner advantageous to both groups, and the Institute has continued to recognize the New York State Association of Architects as the organization in New York State representing the Institute. On matters affecting the Chapters alone, we have encouraged direct communication between the Institute and the

Chapters. On matters affecting the architects of New York State, as a whole, the Institute has continued its cooperation with the State Association.

As an example of unification, architects in the metropolitan area have been operating under the "Architects' Council of New York City" which represents the profession on all matters affecting the architects on a city-wide basis. The operation of the Council is extremely satisfactory from all standpoints, especially in relation to the officials in the City departments.

A further example of the unification of architects in the metropolitan area, was the conduct of the Convention of the American Institute of Architects at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, June 23rd to 27th, 1952. At this convention, all the chapters and societies in the metropolitan area, including the Westchester Chapter and the Long Island Chapter, participated as hosts, under the aegis of the Architects' Council of New York City; the operation and the conduct of the convention has elicited favorable comment orally and in writing, from the various chapters and societies in the United States.

The unification of the profession in New York State is bearing fruit, and the legislative program affecting New York State, during the season 1951-1952, is an example. There has been complete cooperation from all parts of the state and complete unanimity of opinion in legislative matters, giving to the architects the advantage of a united front before the legislature. It is recommended that unification be continued.

Respectfully submitted,
M. W. DEL GAUDIO, Chairman

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

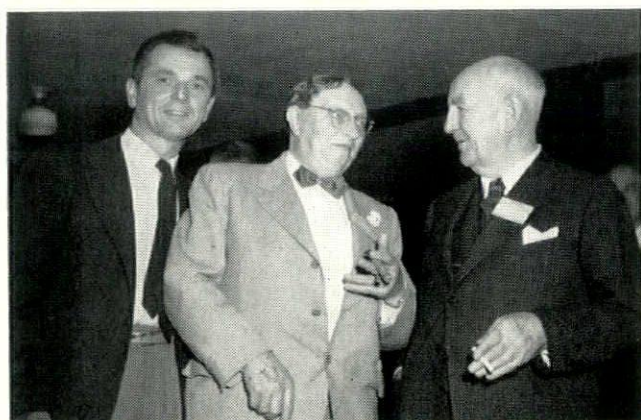
The Nominating Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors at its meeting of September 13, 1952, held at the Architectural League, New York City, consisting of the following:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Carl Clark | Central N. Y. Chapter |
| Charles R. Ellis | Syracuse Society |
| Victor Martelli | Long Island Chapter |
| Roswell Pfohl | Buffalo-W.N.Y. Chapter |
| M. W. Del Gaudio (Chairman) | New York Chapter |

The committee held a meeting during the recess, and after discussion, agreed on the following as candidates for office for the coming year:

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| President | Donald Q. Faragher | Rochester Society |
| Vice-President | Adolph Goldberg | New York Society |
| 2nd Vice-Pres. | G. Morton Wolfe | Buffalo-W.N.Y. Chapter |
| 3rd Vice-Pres. | Harry M. Prince | New York Chapter |
| Secretary | John W. Briggs | Central N. Y. Chapter |
| Treasurer | Martyn N. Weston | Brooklyn Society |

The Nominating Committee evaluated the very important services rendered by Mr. Maxwell A. Cantor, the Treasurer of the New York State Association, and received, with regret, a notice that Mr. Cantor's health would not permit of his continuance in service as treasurer. With this in mind, but desiring



Architects D. Hershey of Rochester, G. Morton Wolfe, Second Vice Pres. and Past Pres. Henry V. Murphy enjoy a serious moment during the President's Reception.

to show the appreciation of the committee for the work done by Mr. Cantor, it recommends that Mr. Cantor be nominated as Treasurer-Emeritus with the right to sit on the Board, and with a vote at Board meetings and at Conventions.

The Nominating Committee respectfully submits the above report for the action of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,
M. W. DEL GAUDIO, Chairman

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The 1952 report of the Education Committee comes about one month after the publication of the progress report of The Institute Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration in the September number of the Journal. This report has made changes in the tentative report of your Committee desirable.

Members of the Committee have met once, those in the Metropolitan area on May 21, 1952, at the Architectural League. The Upstate members gathered at Cazenovia on September 13, when by good fortune, George B. Cummings, F.A.I.A., a member of The Institute Commission, and author of that portion of the progress report on Pre-Registration Training and Registration, was able to join in the discussion.

Your Committee feels that our State Association should make every possible effort to implement The Institute program. The meeting of the Metropolitan area members agreed to recommend publication of a "Log Book" by the N.Y.S.A.A., and its distribution among those intending to practice in New York State at the earliest possible period of the candidate's career. Many of the advantages to the architect-in-training are obvious. Sufficient to warrant the effort is the fact that both the trainee and the employer are "put-on-guard" as to the field of experience required. The Institute Commission recommends that the "Log Book," containing an outline of the discipline to be mastered, the logical sequence to be followed, and spaces for chronological entries by employers, teachers, etc., be developed and distributed by the American Institute of Architects. The Committee therefore recommends that the Convention adopt the proposed resolution commending this portion of the Commission's report and suggesting fields of work experience essential to the training of the architect.

Both meetings of your Committee recommended a partial reinstatement of the Mentor System, but as advisory committees. Substantially, the same recommendation is in The Institute report. Feeling that any effort put forth in New York State in the same direction will bring forth experience of value to the national effort, your Committee recommends adoption by the Convention of the appropriate resolution calling for the establishment within each constituent organization of a committee of practicing architects willing to serve as advisors and consultants to the architect-in-training.

The Institute Commission mentions the need for continuing periodic re-examination of the subject. The members of this Committee concur and recommend your adoption of the resolution directing your officers to urge upon the Institute such continuing re-examination, especially in the field of education and registration.

A large portion of the report presented by Mr. Cummings concerns the problems of the Board of Examiners and their testing problems. Your Committee feels that it is essential that Boards of Examiners of Architects consist of practitioners and that the scope of each examination should be determined by such prac-



H. Strutmann, A. Ryder, P. Maunch, N. Newminn, Russ Gilroy and wives from the Jamaica group attending the Convention.

tioners. Your Committee recognizes the desirability of technical assistance to the Boards by specialists in examination techniques to the end that the tests are made more effective in measuring the candidates' ability. The Institute Commission proposes that this work be done by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards with grants furnished by the Institute. It seems to this Committee that in the interim between the accumulation of sufficient funds and the setting up of proper procedures by the N.C.A.R.B., that several of the states, including



Arthur Holden, Trevor Rogers, Matthew Del Gaudio and Samuel Hertz take time out from the festivities of the President's Reception to pose for our EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT photographer.

New York, could be prevailed upon to render such assistance to their Boards of Examiners. In New York State, such technical assistance should be available from the Education Department. The Committee feels further that all experience gained in each state would be available to the N.C.A.R.B., when that body commences its study, and would therefore be a valuable complement. Your Committee recommends to the Convention the adoption of the appropriate resolution on this subject.

Your Education Committee feels that every architect should be constantly reminded of his obligation to the young men and women training to become architects. It seems that an appropriate section of the Standards of Practice of the State Association should be devoted to this obligation, and your Committee recommends that the Committee on Standards of Practice be directed to prepare such a section for adoption at the 1953 Convention.

Your Education Committee wishes to emphasize that the best possible course of action for the State Association will be the implementation of The Institute program, with only such changes as seem necessary to fit their state's peculiar problems. It is in this spirit that the following resolutions are recommended to the Convention:

RESOLUTION 1

Whereas, the Education Committee of the N.Y.S.A.A. finds that the establishment of a "Log Book" is of definite value to architects-in-training, and,

Whereas, the progress report of the American Institute of Architects' Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration proposes the development of a "Log Book" containing an outline of the discipline to be mastered, the logical sequence to be followed, and spaces for chronological entries by employers, teachers, etc., and its distribution,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the officers of the New York State Association of Architects be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to notify The Institute of the concurrence of this Association in the recommendation of the Commission, and,

Be It Further Resolved that the N.Y.S.A.A. urges that The Institute proceed with the development of such "Log Book" as rapidly as possible and the inclusion therein of a recommendation that each candidate for licensure have experience in each of the following fields:

- a) Working drawings
- b) Office practice
- c) Mechanical equipment of buildings
- d) Field supervision of construction
- e) Structural design
- f) Client relations
- g) Some design

Moved by Mr. Kideney. Seconded by Mr. Grossi. Carried.

RESOLUTION 2

Whereas the Education Committee of the N.Y.S.A.A. regards favorably a proposal for the partial reinstatement of the Mentor System as an advisory service, and,

Whereas the Institute Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration has made a similar recommendation, and Whereas the N.Y.S.A.A. desires to implement The Institute program to the fullest possible extent,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the N.Y.S.A.A. calls upon each constituent organization to establish an advisory committee with members who will be available for guidance and

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consultation with the young men and women planning to enter the profession of architecture.

Moved by Mr. Kideney. Seconded by Mr. Yarish. Carried.

RESOLUTION 3

Whereas, as the N.Y.S.A.A. endorses the principle that the members of the Board of Examiners of Architects should be practicing architects, and

Whereas, such practicing architects may best determine the scope of the examinations in each field of activity, and,



Luncheon speaker Dr. A. J. Hazelgrove, F.R.A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A. from Ottawa, Canada, delivering his address entitled **THUNDER ON THE LEFT**. Highlight of the luncheon was Dr. Hazelgrove's presentation of a mythical "soap opera" under the equally mythical sponsorship of the **ONTARIO ASSOCIATION of ARCHITECTS**, depicting the private lives of Architect Launcelot and his wife Guinevere. Complete with dialogue and singing commercial, Dr. Hazelgrove provided a most pleasant half hour of listening for the luncheon group.

Whereas, the N.Y.S.A.A. recognizes the wisdom of The Institute Commission's recommendation that the N.C.A.R.B. study the techniques of such examination with professional counsel, and,

Whereas, there may be a considerable time lag between the report of The Institute Commission and the availability of funds to finance such study, and,

Whereas, New York State may furnish such counsel with specialists from its Education Department, and any results obtained as a result thereof will contribute to and enhance the work of the N.C.A.R.B.,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the N.Y.S.A.A. hereby authorizes and directs its officers to petition the State Education Department to make available to the New York State Board of Examiners for Architects, such professional advice in examination techniques as are encompassed in The Institute Commissioner's report.

Moved by Mr. Kideney. Seconded by Mr. Cummings. Carried.

RESOLUTION 4

Whereas the work of the Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration and the American Institute of Architects is a continuing process as was pointed out by the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Burdell,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the New York State Association of Architects, in convention assembled, directs its officers to notify the American Institute of Architects of its concurrence in this recommendation, and to urge that the American Institute of Architects make such constant and re-occurring examinations of the subjects considered by the Commission.

Moved by Mr. Kideney. Seconded by Mr. Randazzo. Carried.

RESOLUTION 5

Whereas, it is necessary to constantly remind the practicing architect of his responsibility to the young men and the young women who will be the practitioners of tomorrow,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the New York State Association of Architects, in convention assembled, directs the Committee on Standards and Practice of the State Association to prepare for adoption at the 1953 Convention, a suitable new article to be added to the Standards of Practice, clearly and explicitly setting forth this responsibility.

Moved by Mr. Kideney. Seconded by Mr. Cardo. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES WM. KIDENEY, Chairman

REPORT OF THE 1952 INSURANCE COMMITTEE

During the past year, nothing developed necessitating a meeting of the Insurance Committee.

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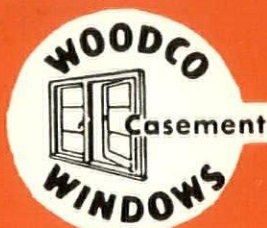
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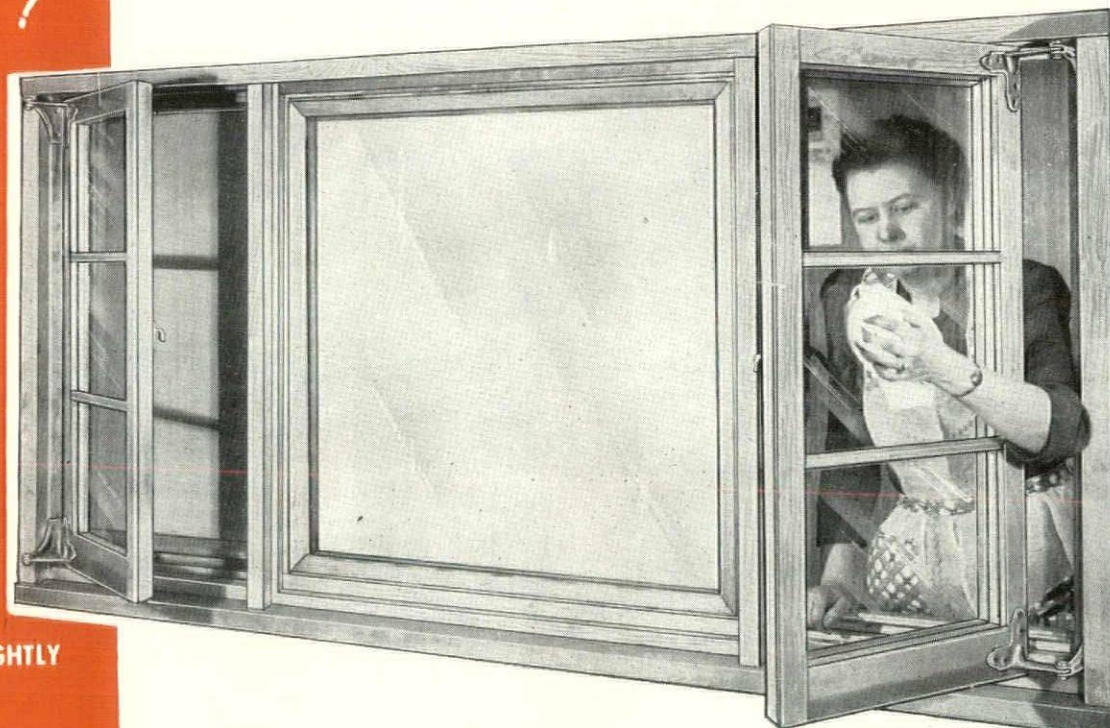
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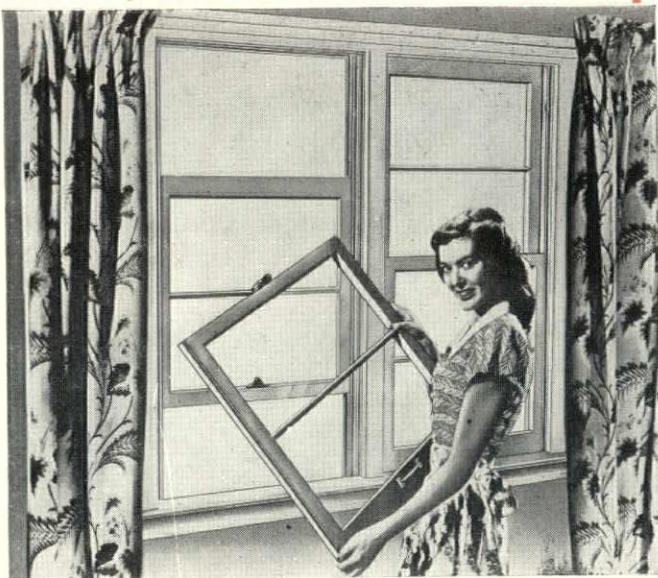
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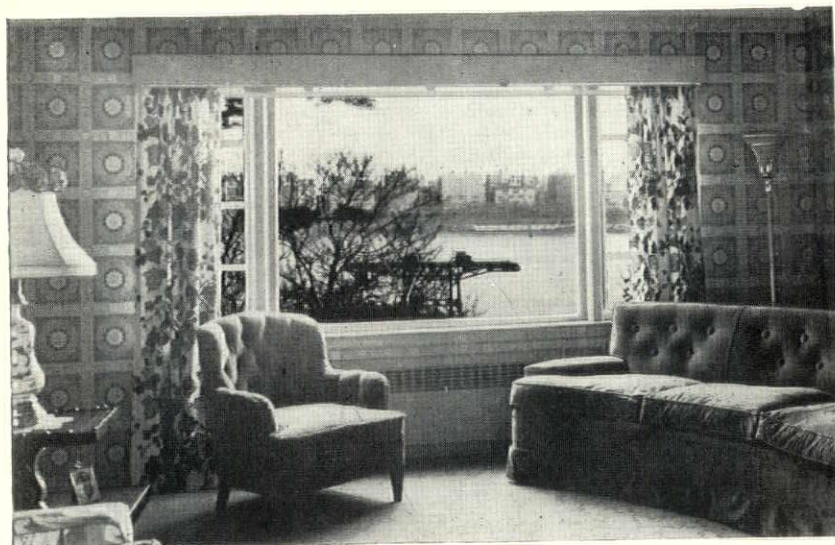
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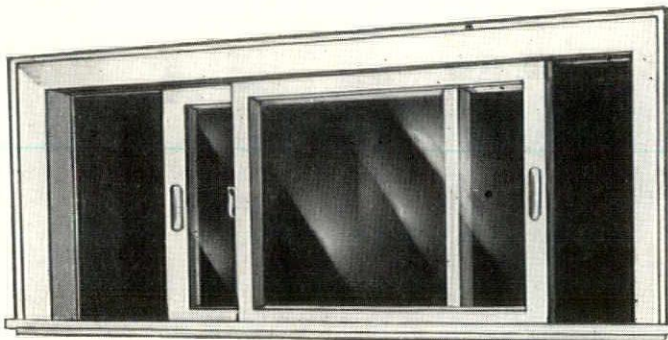
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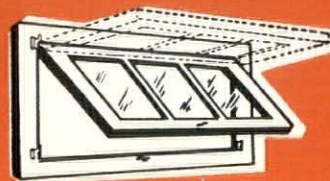


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no complaint of any nature, originating with a policy holder, reached the committee.

As you well know, the American Institute of Architects has authorized a group plan of life insurance, also accidental death and dismemberment insurance. Complete details of this plan, however, has not been released to institute members. Its scope will determine the advisability of further study by the insurance committee in connection with expanding group insurance coverage for the association's membership.

It is expected that the committee will hold a meeting within the next few months, to review our present group plan of accident and sickness insurance.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE J. CAVALIERI, Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE WIDE BUILDING CODE

I would like to bring our membership up-to-date on the work of the State Building Code Committee of the New York State Association of Architects. As you know the State Construction Code for one and two family dwellings is now law and it is urged upon our members to make every effort to have their local authorities adopt the new code. I also hope that the code will be formally approved by this convention.

Our State Building Code Committee will shortly conduct a series of meetings to analyze all recommendations received from our up and down state constituent organizations in connection with the Multiple Dwelling Code; this is not to be confused with the mandatory Residence Law, certain provisions which became effective on July 1, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL A. HERTZ, Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PROCEDURE

After a study of the New York State Association's "Canon of Ethics" and its comparison to those of other professions, a review of the types of violations brought to the attention of the Association in the last few years, and consulting with legal counsel; your Committee is recommending the following as an effective procedure to be used in following up and disposing of the instances of violations of ethics and state laws, which have been properly brought to its attention:

1. The Committee on Ethics and Professional Practice shall be made up of a Chairman appointed by the President of the State Association and a member from each chapter, who is designated by the president of that respective chapter.
 2. The membership of each Chapter are to be notified that all matters pertaining to violations of the Canon of Ethics or questionable professional practice are to be referred to this Chapter Member, in writing giving all the facts and bearing the signature of the member which will be kept in the utmost confidence.
 3. The Chapter Representative will then notify the party or parties involved in the charge, by registered mail, and receive from them a reply to the charge. The form of notice must follow exactly that set up by the Committee and approved by consulting legal counsel.
 4. Both the Chapter Members' charge and the reply are then to be sent to the Chairman of the Committee who will screen the charges for those which he considers serious enough to be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors for action. He will clearly define whether the charge is:
 - a. in violation of ethics of the Association.
 - b. in violation of the education law of the State of New York applicable to the practice of architecture.
 - c. a matter of questionable taste which reflects adversely on all members of the profession.
 - d. contrary to accepted professional practice.
 5. The Board of Directors may then review these reports and act as follows:
 - a. In the case of a serious violation of ethics by an institute member of the Association, refer the matter to the American Institute of Architects, National Committee on Ethics and Professional Practice, for whatever action may be necessary.
 - b. In the case of a violation of ethics which may be considered "misconduct in the practice of architecture," as set forth in the State law or any other violation thereof, refer it to the Regents of the Department of Education of the State of New York.
 - c. In the case of questionable professional practice, direct the Secretary to write a letter calling upon the party or parties involved to desist or recant.
- In support of the above recommendations, your Committee wishes to call attention to Section 7308, subdivision 1 of Article



Queen of the Angels Church, Port Angeles, Washington. Size of church 48 x 103 feet. Architect John W. Maloney, A.I.A.

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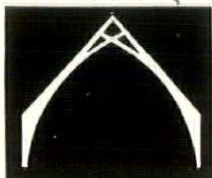
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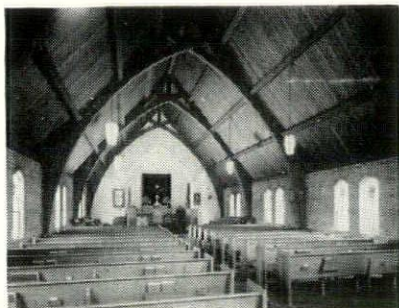
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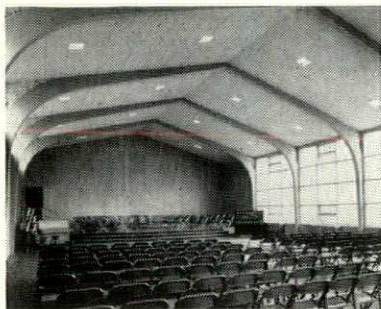
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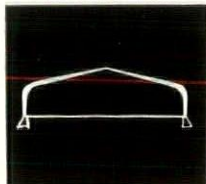
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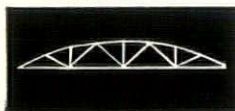
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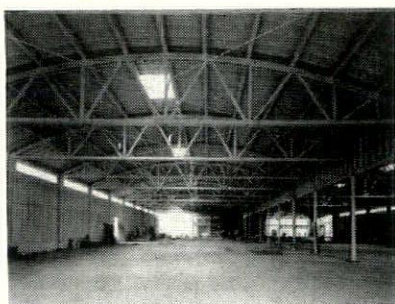
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174 of the Education Law which sets forth the law applicable to the regulation of the practice of architecture in New York State:

"The Regents shall have power to revoke, suspend or annul the license (which term, as used in this section, shall include a temporary permit issued under section seventy-three hundred four) and/or registration of an architect in accordance with the following provisions and procedure in any of the following cases:

- a. Upon proof that the holder of such license is practicing in violation of section seventy-three hundred five of this article.
- b. Upon proof that such license has been obtained or that the holder thereof has obtained such license by fraud or misrepresentation.
- c. Upon proof that any money was paid to secure such license except fees prescribed by this article.
- d. Upon proof that the holder of such license is falsely impersonating a practitioner or former practitioner or is practicing under an assumed, fictitious or corporate name.
- e. Upon proof that the holder of such license has been guilty of a felony.
- f. Upon proof that the holder of such license aided and abetted in the practice of architecture any person not duly authorized to practice architecture under the provisions of this article.
- g. Upon proof that the holder of such license is guilty of fraud or deceit or of gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct in the practice of architecture.
- h. Upon proof that the holder of such license permitted his seal to be affixed to any plans, specifications or drawings that were not prepared by him or under his personal supervision by his regularly employed subordinate."

The law set forth above is similar to that section of the judiciary law which relates to the suspension from practice, or removal from office of any attorney or counselor of law.

It is further recommended that a Committee be established and have as its purpose the study of the present "Canons of Ethics in the By-Laws of the New York State Association of Architects" to clarify all of its provisions within the intent of the existing by-laws and to prepare a comprehensive specific list of the types of violations possible in a manner similar to that used in the "Canons of Professional Ethics of the New York Bar Association."

It is further recommended that this information be published and widely distributed to the members of the Association along with the report of this Committee, if it is adopted.

It is also recommended that this Committee arrange for the publication of the New York State Association of Architects' "Canons of Professional Ethics" in the appendix to "McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York."

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN, Chairman

REPORT OF LABOR LAWS AND RULES COMMITTEE

Recommendations to formulate and amend any law relating to building construction in opinion of the Committee is one of the fundamental civic duties of the Architects. It goes without saying, that we, as a body are the fulcrum upon which building legislation shall be concentrated.

With this in view, the Committee has functioned unceasingly during the past year in an aggressive cooperative manner, it has completed its work outlined as follows:

Mr. Faragher appointed your chairman as representative on the State Advisory Committee to recodify the exit requirements of the Industrial Code Number 2 relating to buildings erected prior to the year 1913. The proposed rules were drafted by the Commission. We met every 2 weeks from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. and analyzed every work in the proposition. Discussion was without restriction or reservation. We realized that a rapid increase in the number of alterations changing occupancy from obsolete uses such as obsolete schools, churches, etc. to factories demanded legislation so modeled to increase their usefulness, increase tax rolls, encourage neighborhood workers, cut traffic without taxing municipal or county services.

Three elements of thought seemed to prevail at these meetings.

(a) That the practical attitude of the State Labor Law officials in considering job conditions and human element, be maintained.

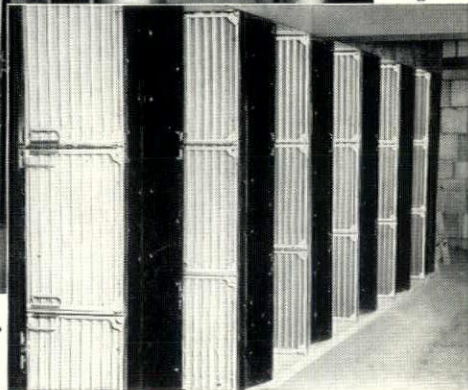
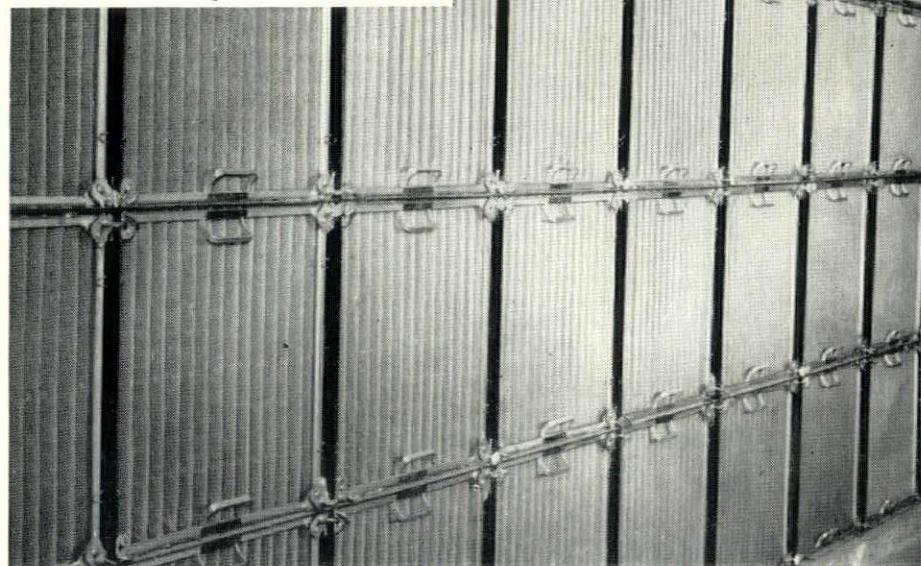
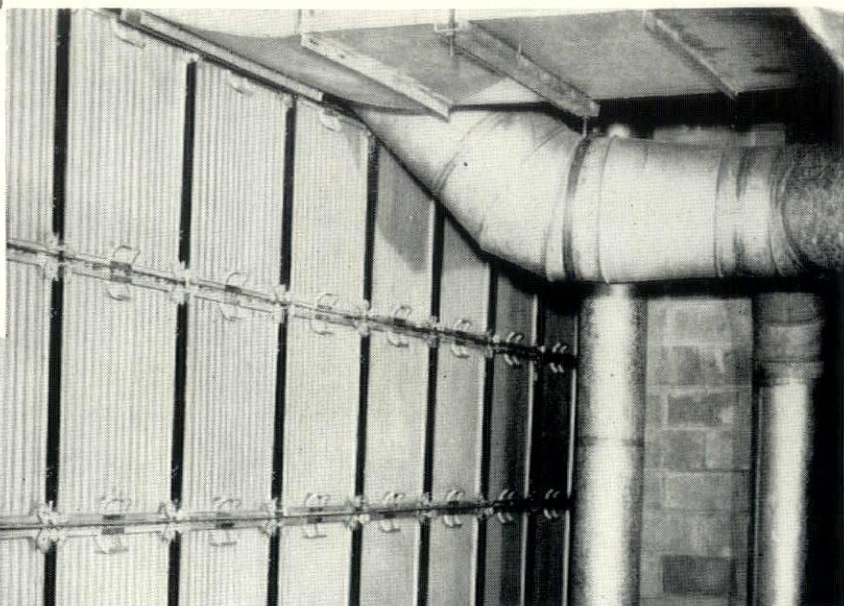
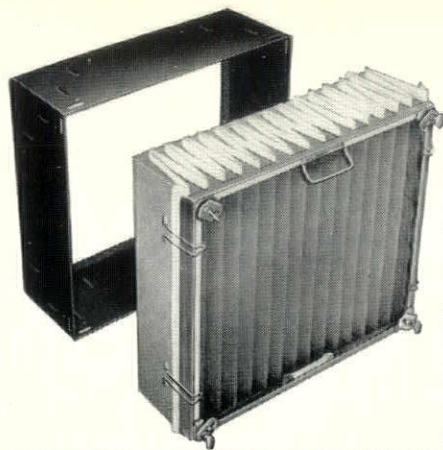
(b) That the conservative cautious approach of the City representative, be respected.

(c) That the fair and impartial views of architectural and the labor union's representative be considered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We found that the exit rules of the State Labor Law require amending at once and recommend the following:

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(a) That the exit rules as adopted by the State Labor Dept. for buildings erected before 1913 be made effective throughout the entire State of New York including the City of New York, thereby eliminating separate rules.

(b) That the exit rules of the Board of Standards and Appeals of the City of New York be incorporated in the State Exit rules.

(c) That all appeals for variations of the Labor Law be processed and heard by the State Board of Standards and Appeals in Albany and New York City. Thereby relieving the local New York City Board of Standards and Appeals from some of its taxing duties. This would centralize and unify the application of the Labor Law and uniform precedents would automatically prevail throughout the State.

(d) That all stair halls acting as exits be enclosed in fire retarded enclosures up to the underside of the top floor regardless of height.

(e) That all fire escapes formerly approved by any City or State agency as being acceptable be permitted to remain unchanged so long as proper treads, rails, etc. are maintained, in accordance with rules.

(f) That all retroactive provisions implied or otherwise be eliminated from the Labor Law, (same were erroneously enacted in 1947). These have proven vicious and unnecessarily harsh and are one of the reasons ascribed for the exodus of small factories to adjoining states.

(g) That any existing brick building of sound construction be permitted to be used for factory purposes so long as the exits comply with local building code regulations relating to commercial structures and exit rules adopted for B-13 buildings.

(h) That this committee be empowered to draw up and present to the legislature the amendments to accomplish the above reforms, plus those amendments attached hereto relating to exits, sanitation and ventilation.

(i) That exit codes for factory and for commercial buildings be consolidated as the occupants in both deserve equal protection.

(j) That in cities with a population of 500,000 or more, the local building code regulations as to exits should apply for all mercantile and factory buildings.

The committee is of the opinion that the amendments to the Labor Law as attached hereto, shall be adopted in principle for the benefits that shall accrue.

Attached hereto is a copy of the PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL CODE RULES 2 EXITS IN FACTORY BUILDINGS ERECTED PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1st, 1913.

We trust that each constituent Labor Law Committee Chairman will write to Mr. John Coggeshall, Sr. Ind. Codes Engineer, Dept. of Labor, 80 Centre Street, New York, N. Y., for a copy of the proposals, for study.

The moulding of the Law teaches us to practice justice at all times whether it be for our profit or for our loss, and toward men, labor and capital alike. This is to rout those forces who with Roman Sagacity improvise impossible legislation making all men violators.

It was indeed a great source of satisfaction and pleasure to work with all those mentioned above and we hope that our deliberations and conclusions will prove fruitful for the benefit of our State and as a credit to the resourcefulness of the architectural profession in Labor Law matters.

Respectfully submitted,
ARNOLD W. LEDERER

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS

There are many phases of planning in reference to National Defense, particularly as it pertains to decentralization, that are being studied by the Institute. The award of the Langley Scholarship to John F. Larkin, University of Pennsylvania, architectural student, for a study of dispersal in a typical American city, is still in progress. The State of New York has employed a firm of engineers, Seeley, Stevenson, Valve & Kneck, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, to carry out a survey of the cities where there are concentrated populations to recommend sites for the possible construction of air raid shelters. This survey is now in progress.

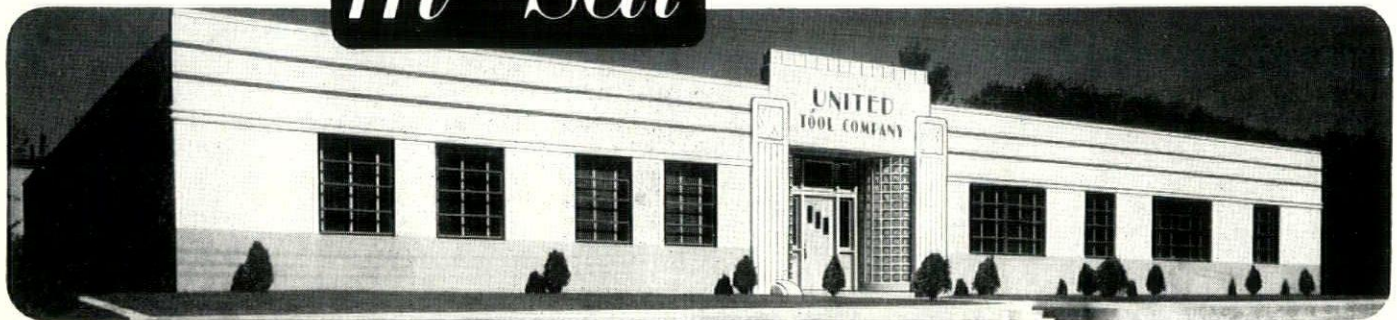
The Committee recommends that each Chapter or Society appoint a member or committee to be their liaison with the State Committee on the Architect and the Government; that they, with the State Committee, further a program of having public buildings designed by the private practitioner and to assist in securing proper compensation for such services.

In the metropolitan area, through the efforts of a special committee, improvements have been made in our governmental relationship at both the local and state level. In New York City, the Department of Public Works has consistently employed private architects. Unfortunately, the fees paid have not encouraged smaller offices to participate actively. However, conferences are now pending with the Commissioner in order to establish a

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more realistic fee, and the Commissioner has expressed himself of being desirous of adjusting the fees for this type of work.

On Public Housing, the State work of the Commission has been done by private architects, and the Commissioner of Housing has encouraged local architects to participate. The fees established at the beginning of 1952 are now in force and are the result of many conferences. The New York City Housing Authority builds under the auspices of the Public Housing Administration of the United States Government, the New York State Division of Housing and, in some cases, for the City itself. All their work has been carried out by private architects. There has been a real spirit of cooperation by the authority with the result that most architects doing this work are glad to continue on new projects.

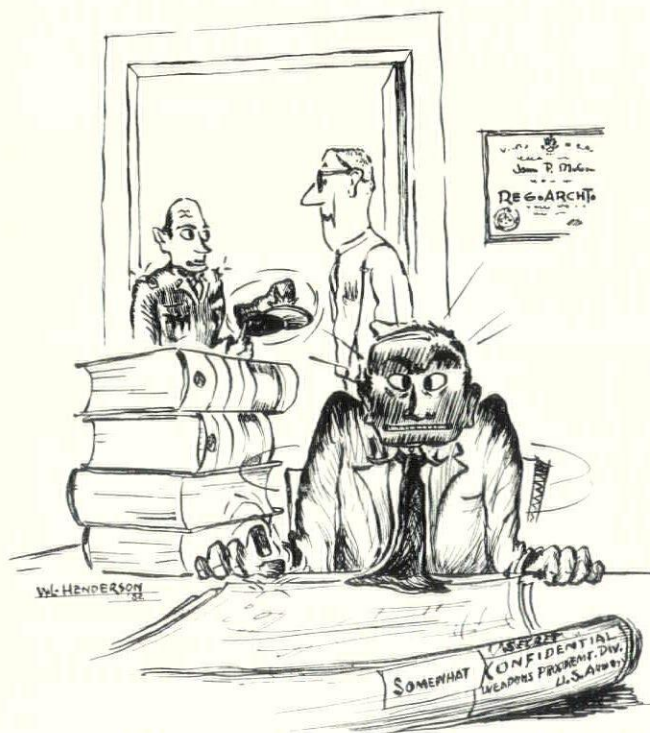
The Military Services have confined the award of their work to the larger offices because of the requirement for speed in planning. The authorization by Congress, when granted for naval and air bases, necessitates speed in the designing and so requires organizations of considerable size. They have expressed a desire to use smaller offices on projects which can be handled without delay. There have been some early efforts to work combinations of smaller offices to form groups to handle larger projects. Such paper organizations were set up in Rochester but no such grouping has been awarded a project to date. This phase of service should be advanced to secure the full cooperation of the military.

On the national level, the Institute has taken an active part in promoting the work of the private architect. In the past, conferences to carry out the Wherry Act to provide housing for service families and the U. S. Air Force master plan were attended by the Institute representative, and subsequent conferences by John R. Fugard, Chairman, Committee on the Architect and the Government and Clarence B. Litchfield, Chairman, Committee on Fees.

The selection of the architect is done by the local representatives of the Corps of Engineers for Army and Air Force projects or the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in the case of Navy projects. It might be pointed out that the Air Force had proposed to select architects by competitive bid. This method was discontinued when the Institute pointed out that this was contrary to the Standards of Professional Practice of the Institute.

At the A.I.A. Convention in New York City a resolution was introduced by the Southern California Chapter on the Architect and the Government, and the Institute Committee, headed by Mr. Eichenbaum has set up a two-fold purpose—

- (1) Conservation of the democratic way of life.
- (2) To fight for the preservation of the profession against any political agencies which threaten it.



"How're the plans comin'? My promotion hangs in the balance, y'know."



Fred Sutton, Robert Green, Mrs. Green and Fredrick Voss of the Westchester Chapter enjoying an informal discussion during the President's Reception.

In California, the government bureau's growth, encroaching on private practice in architecture and engineering, has shown what can happen when there is not a government willing to cooperate with the profession. The Institute program is to promote the use of the private practitioner by government agencies at a proper scale of service commensurate to the work and to concentrate its attention on government encroachment in the practice of architecture. Each chapter and society in this State can well afford to do the same on the local level and it is the objective of the State Association to do the same on the State level. Your Committee believes that we have made progress but that this is a matter of constant vigilance, and recommends that the committee be continued under the title "The Architect and the Government" with such membership as to represent the various sections of the State, and that the local organizations cooperate with this committee and the committee with the National Committee to coordinate the work of all.

Respectfully submitted,

C. STORRS BARROWS, Chairman

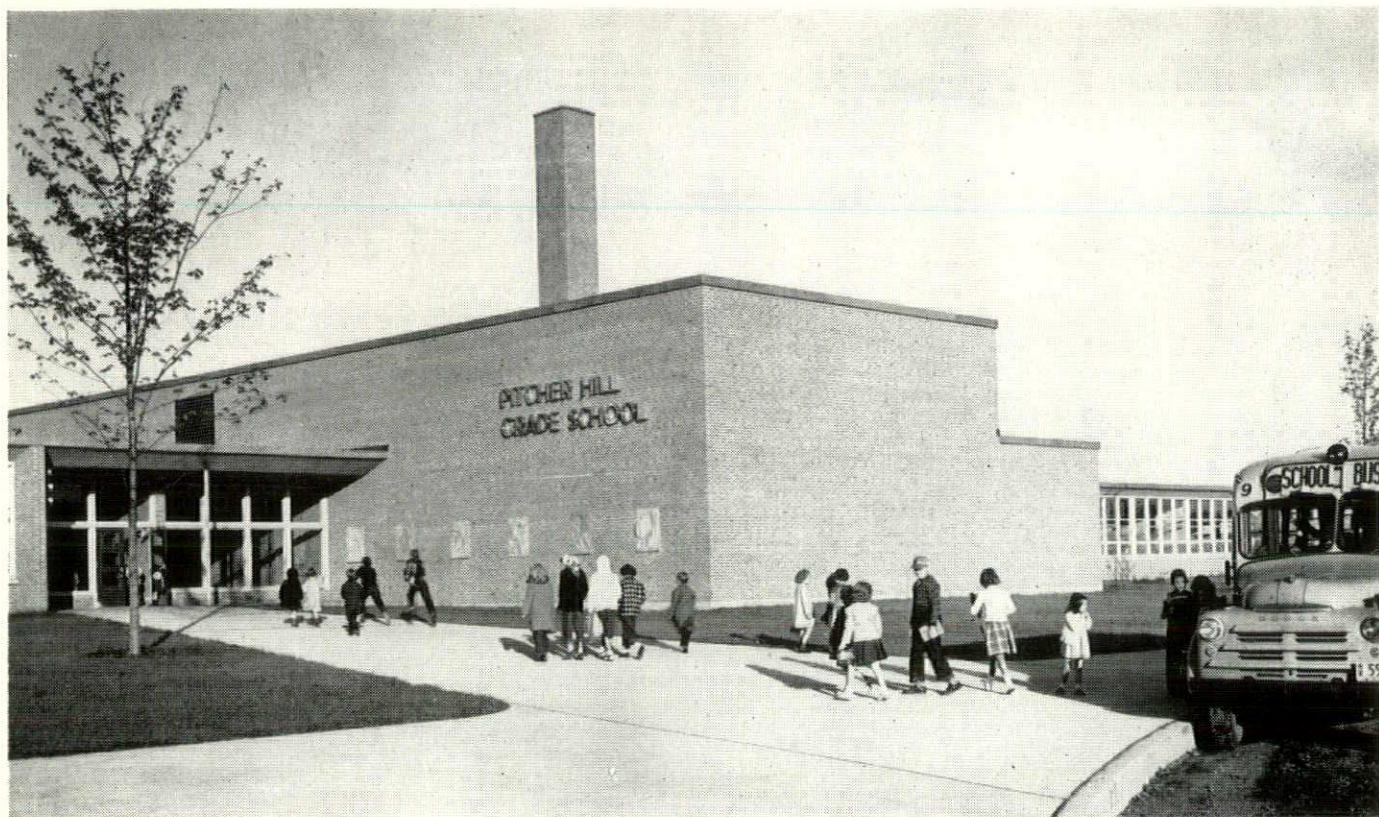
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COORDINATION

By MALCOLM B. MOYER

Contributing Editor

The modern structure requires deftly placed mechanical and electrical equipment. To locate this equipment, the heating designer must have accurate layout and elevation drawings which include windows, doors and the roofing. He must know the wall structure, the type of floor and framing to provide adequate space for his pipe, and the extent and placement of insulation and the type of windows to provide adequate heat.

He should also be advised of the probable location of furniture so that he will not place his pipes in the center of a bookcase, for instance.

On the other hand, after a last minute conference with his client, it is easy for the Architect to move a partition, add a window, relocate a door, or even omit ceiling insulation without letting his Engineer know, only to find glaring inconsistencies in the final work.

But suppose the Engineer brings in his tracings and says, "Now for a good old 'Bug' hunt." They fall to work, "Bug" hunting, getting them one by one. The radiator which is now straddling the changed partition is shifted, the added window gets a new radiator, the omitted ceiling insulation is met with an extra amount of top floor radiation. Perhaps two hours are spent to make the job free from the usual headaches.

And what about Plumbing? It is not uncommon for a rain leader or a stack to thread its way down from the roof avoiding windows, only to find itself in collision with a door in the basement. Here is where coordination is needed.

The Engineer may think he can save an expensive revent by transposing the locations of water closet and lavatory. Coordination shows that the Toilet Room door will swing past the Lavatory where the Architect placed it, but it will not pass the closet if their positions are reversed.

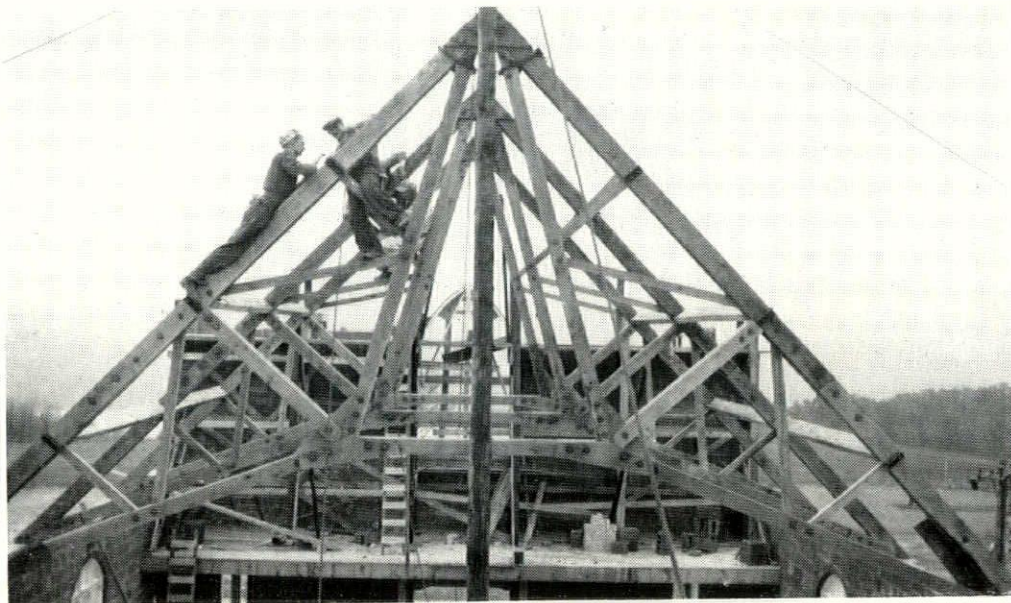
In Electrical work, switches behind doors, flush mounted lighting panels 5½" deep to be put in a 4" wall or "concealed risers" noted in a 2" blockwall are signs of needed coordination.

But here is the \$64.00 question. Admitting that last moment coordination is a necessity, have you the courage to delay your bidding long enough to carefully coordinate with your Electrical and Mechanical Engineers?

If you have, rest assured that your work will be free from Mechanical headaches and your professional stature will be raised in the eyes of every person connected with the job.

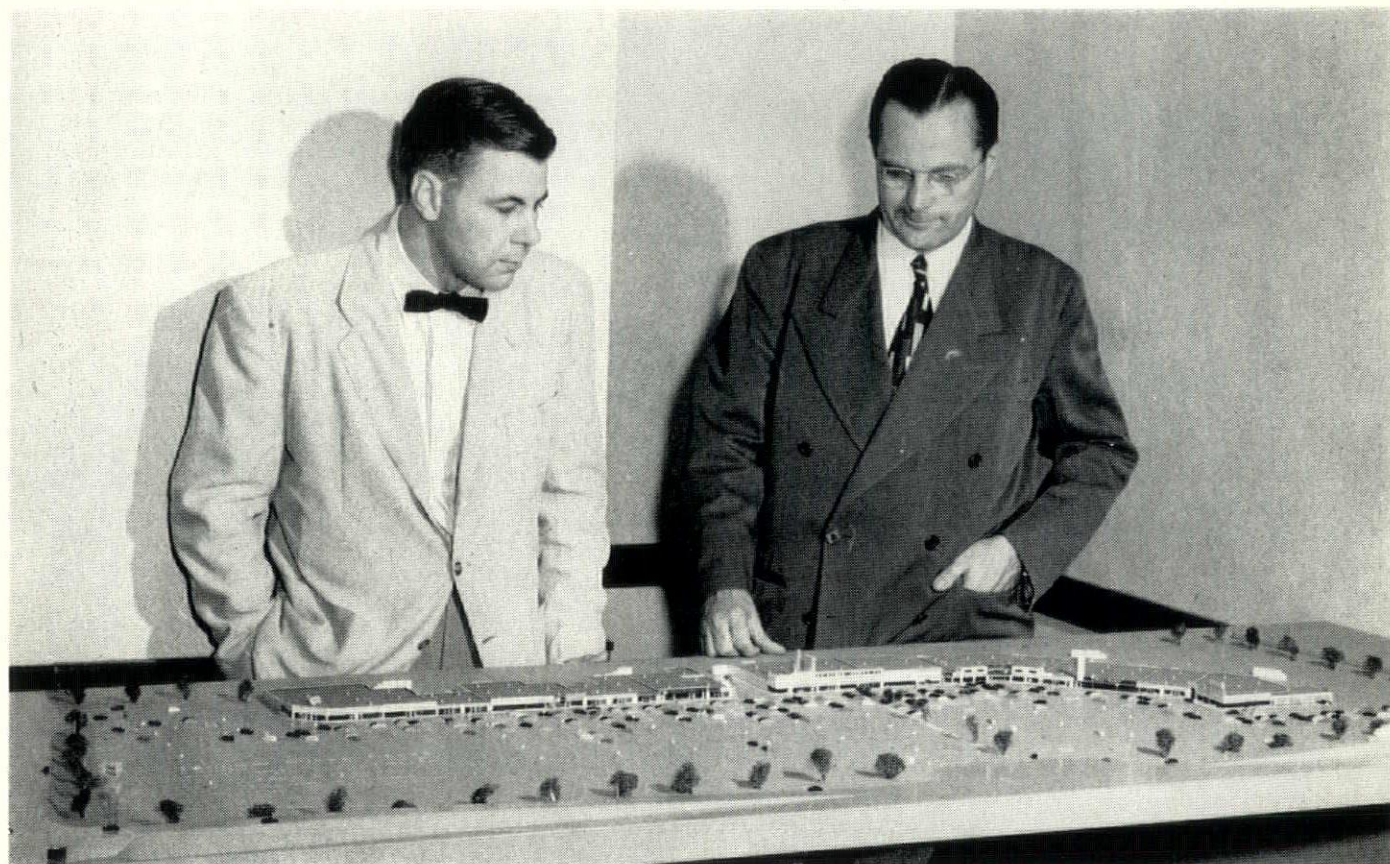
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THRUWAY SUPER PLAZA



Architect Trevor Warren Rogers (right) and Howard Bell survey a scale model of the recently completed Thruway Super Plaza located in Cheektowaga, New York at the Buffalo city line. The project was started in 1950 and was completed in October of this year at a cost of over \$3,000,000. The Super Plaza boasts of a complete selection of retail stores including several large department stores together with a Medical Center and Professional Office Building. There are 32 stores in the Plaza with provisions for the parking of 2,360 cars, no car being further than 400 feet from the stores.

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SIDNEY L. STRAUSS MEMORIAL AWARD

The Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee has unanimously selected MAXWELL A. CANTOR as the third recipient of their award. The Award is presented annually to a member of the New York State Association of Architects who has given outstanding service to the association for the benefit of the architectural profession. Other recipients have been Matthew W. Del Gaudio in 1950 and James Kideney in 1951.



Maxwell A. Cantor

Mr. Cantor has been active in the state association

since its beginning and has served as treasurer for the past several years. He has served as the treasurer for the New York Society of Architects and is a Past President of the Brooklyn Society. It was through Mr. Cantor's untiring efforts that the Education Laws were first passed in the State Legislature, and by his vigilance, he has seen to it that no amendments to the Education Laws have been passed which would in any way lessen the effectiveness of the Law and reduce qualifications for the practice of architecture in the State of New York. For the past 20 years he has been identified with the Federal Housing Authority, and for the past five years, up to his recent retirement, was Deputy Chief Architect for that bureau.

Formal presentation of the Award and Medal will take place at the annual December dinner meeting of the New York Society.

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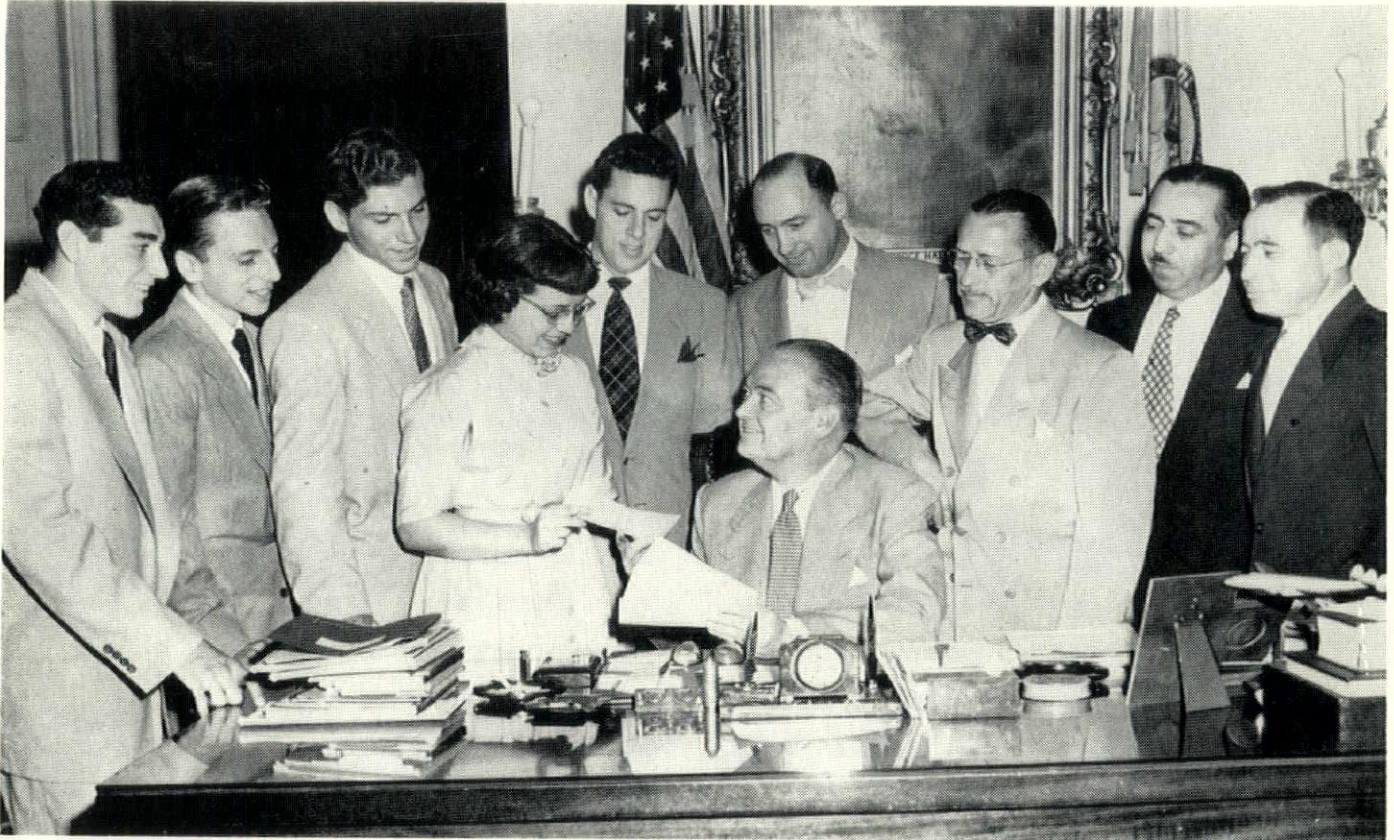
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1952 ARCHITECTURAL AWARDS



WIN ARCHITECTURAL AWARDS — The 1952 winners of the \$500 scholarships awarded annually by the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation, receiving their awards from Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore, Honorary Chairman of the Foundation's Annual Dinner Dance, are (left to right) Frank Eliseo, 10 Bleecker St.; Irving B. Elman, 2520 E. 23rd St.; Alan L. Aaron, 2906 Fulton St.; Laurie Mutchnik, 487 E. 53rd St.; and Sidney Paul, 2816 Brighton 3d St., all of Brooklyn. Officers of the sponsoring organizations looking on are (left to right) Secretary Vincent Pellegrino and President Martyn N. Weston, of the Foundation; Vito P. Battista, President of the Brooklyn Chapter, American Institute of Architects; and Harry Silverman, President of the Brooklyn Society of Architects.

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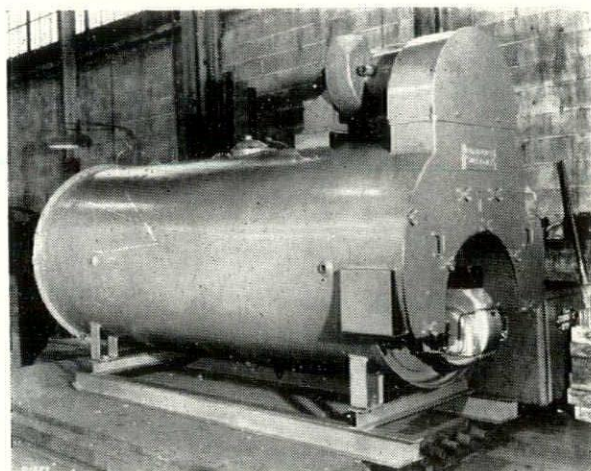
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Heating and Power Boilers in sizes ranging from 10 H.P. to 350 H.P.

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You can benefit from Armo's unrivaled experience in every type of air conditioning installation. We do more than 100 central station air conditioning installations annually—and have a proud record of client satisfaction over the years.

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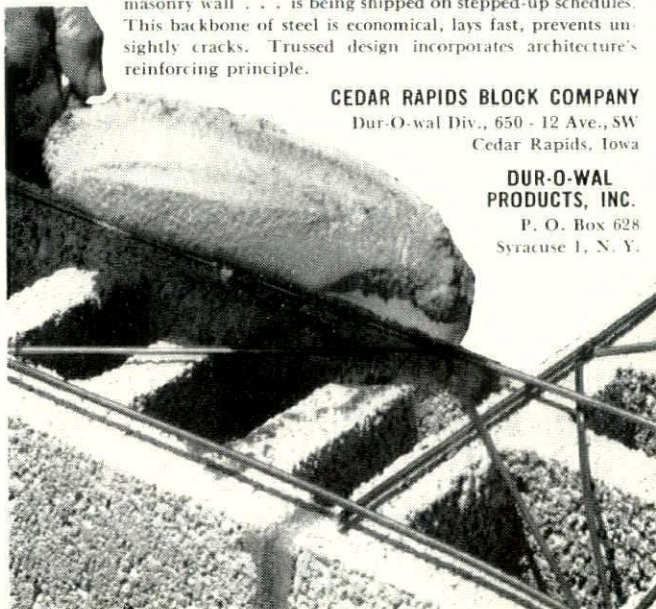
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NOW AVAILABLE

Design

IN GREATER SUPPLY

• Dur-O-wal . . . the patented steel reinforcing for every type of masonry wall . . . is being shipped on stepped-up schedules. This backbone of steel is economical, lays fast, prevents unsightly cracks. Trussed design incorporates architecture's reinforcing principle.



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*"I want to see
Americans save..."*

JOHN L. COLLYER

President, The B. F. Goodrich Company



"I want to see Americans save for their own personal security, and I want to see them, as stockholders in our government, urge economy in all phases of our national life in order to provide national security against aggression."

By their rapidly mounting participation in the Payroll Savings Plan, Americans *are* saving for their personal security, fighting the menace of inflation and making a major contribution to America's defense against aggression. In Mr. Collyer's own company 80% of the 38,000 employees throughout the company have already enrolled in the Plan, with two large divisions still to report.

As Chairman of the Ohio Payroll Savings Advisory Committee, Mr. Collyer knows what is being accomplished by leaders of industry, top management and labor in their joint effort to step up the Payroll Savings Plan. A few recent figures should be interesting to those not so familiar with the national picture:

- In the steel industry campaign, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation (now U. S. Steel Company), recently raised its payroll participation from 18% of 100,000 employees to 77% . . . Columbia Steel Company of California went from 7.9% to 85.2% . . . American Bridge Company signed 92.8% of the workers in the large Ambridge plant . . . 87%

of Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation's 14,000 employees are now on the Payroll Savings Plan . . . Crucible Steel Company of America, reinstating its plan, signed up 65% of its 14,500 employees.

- In the aviation industry, Hughes Aircraft Company went from 36% to 76% ; Boeing Aircraft enrolled 10,000 new names before Christmas.

Some dollars and cents figures? In the last quarter of 1950, sales of \$25 E Bonds—the denomination so popular with payroll savers—increased 2.5% by 245,000 bonds more—over the last quarter of 1949.

If you do not have The Plan That Protects the personal security of your employees, the national economy and our country's defense, phone, write or wire to U. S. Treasury Department, Savings Bonds Division, Washington Building, Washington, D. C. Your State Director is ready to help you install a Payroll Savings Plan or step-up your employee participation.

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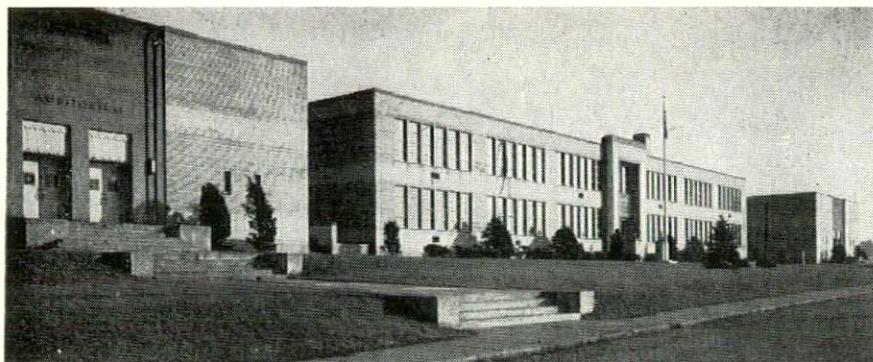
When food must be ready on time ...it's cooked with ***GAS***



- so dependable

- so economical

so easy to control and there's *instant* heat without a second's wait!



This is Penn Township High School, Claridge, Pa., where school lunches for 1150 students are prepared and served daily from this small but abundantly sufficient gas kitchen. Gas equipment consists of 3-deck oven, open-top range and water heater for dish-washing and sterilizing. Precise meal scheduling requires perfect timing in food preparation—and that's where Gas appliances are so dependable—so versatile—so speedy and efficient.

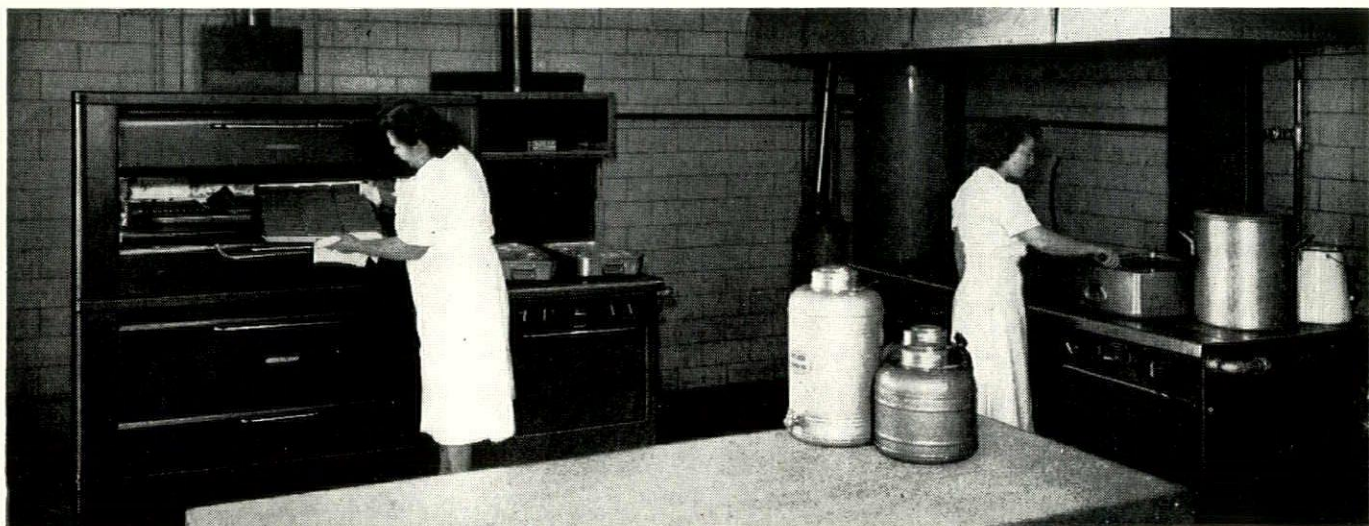
In the kitchen, as in the basement, gas is the fuel favorite! Modern homes stay modern and efficient with gas ranges, refrigerators, gas water heaters, clothes dryers and air-conditioning units. For the architect, designer and builder, installation of gas equipment offers the utmost in simplicity, compactness and ease of planning.

Any of the Companies Listed Below Will Gladly Supply Further Information.

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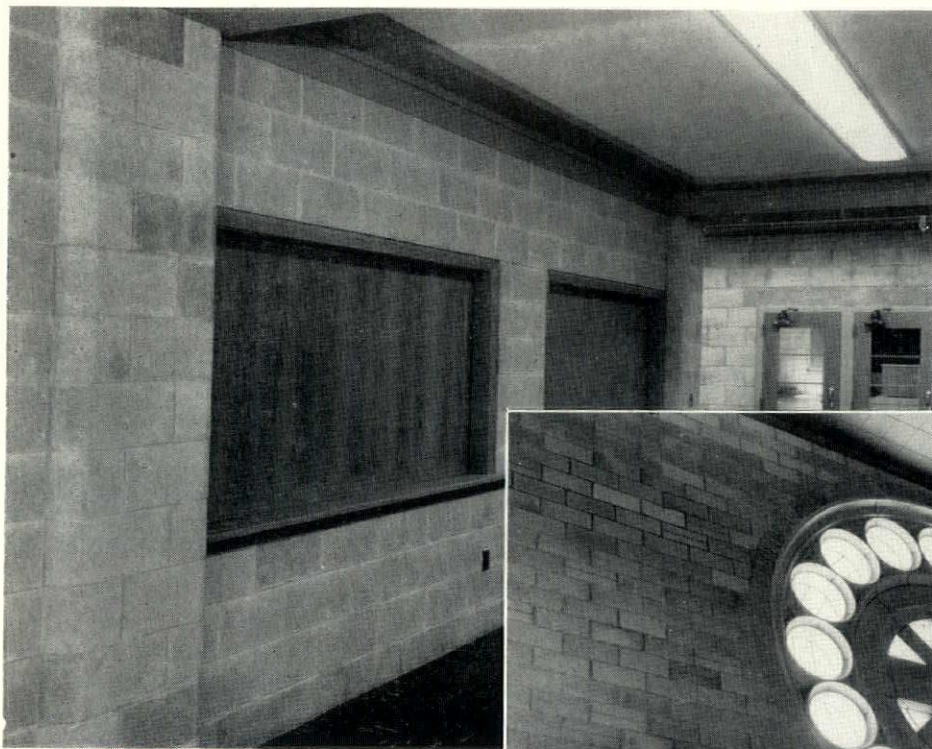
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.



EXPOSED AGAIN!

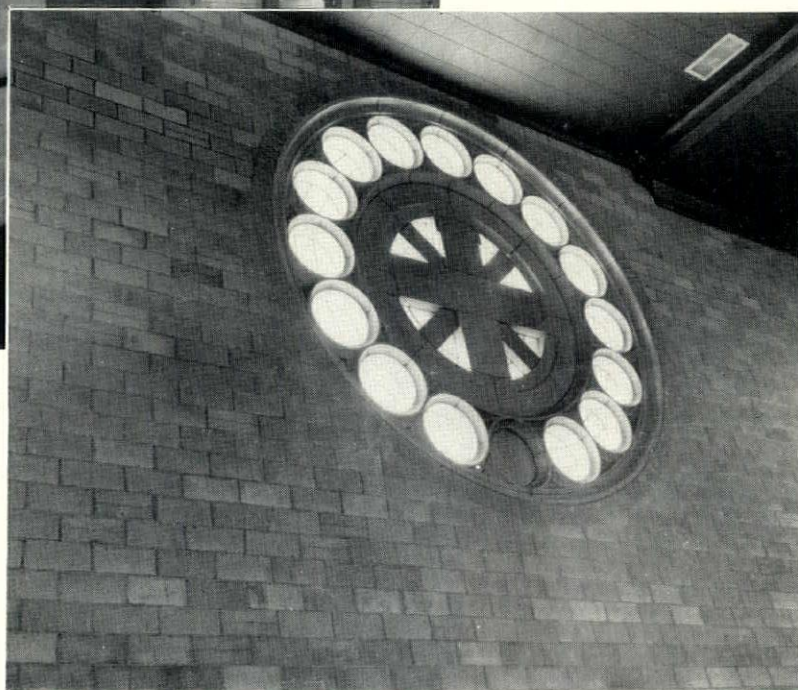
LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

for *DISTINCTIVE WORK IN SCHOOLS and CHURCHES!*



TOP: Notre Dame High School, Batavia, N. Y. Architect: Bohacket & Flynn, Rochester, N. Y. Contractor: Curran-Burnett, Inc., Batavia, N. Y. Lightweight Celocrete Masonry Units supplied by Domine Builders Supply Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

BELOW: Blessed Sacrament Church, Syracuse, N. Y. Architect: Walter M. Nugent, Syracuse, N. Y. Contractor: James Paolini Construction Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Lightweight Celocrete Masonry Units supplied by Barnes & Cone, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.



Beautiful walls, charming in design and texture, may be obtained by using exposed Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units, as the photographs on this page show.

These inexpensive building units are made even more attractive from the standpoint of costs because their use eliminates the need for additional decorating, either painting or plastering. Maintenance costs are low, too.

Notice the interesting design effects obtained through imaginative use of Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units. Many clergymen have said that exposed units have created just the atmosphere they desired.

Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units are also available in a variety of colors and tints, and in ground face.

In the church shown here, Lightweight Celocrete Masonry Units, regular and scored, were used for the interior, and exposed Celocrete units were used in the school interior.

For complete information about the many advantages of Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units, consult any of the members of the New York State Concrete Masonry Association listed below.

Albany, N. Y.

Albany Block & Supply Co., Inc.
Ramloc Stone Co., Inc.

Alfred, N. Y.

Southern Tier Concrete Products Co.

Auburn, N. Y.

Auburn Cement Products Co., Inc.

Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Bedford Hills Concrete Products Corp.

Binghamton, N. Y.

Bowen Building Block & Supply Co.
Dinaburg Block Co., Inc.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nailable Cinder Block Corp.
Picone Bros.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Anchor Concrete Products, Inc.

Elmira, N. Y.

Elmira Building Units, Inc.
Latta Brook Corp.

Forest Hills, N. Y.

Forest Hills Concrete Block Co.

Fulton, N. Y.

Pete Massaro

Hamilton, N. Y.

Cossitt Concrete Products, Inc.

Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Dempsey's Concrete Products

Lockport, N. Y.

Frontier Dolomite Concrete Products, Inc.

Long Island City, N. Y.

The Concrete Corp.

Marlboro, N. Y.

James VanVliet & Sons

Mineola, N. Y.

Inland Building Block Corp.

Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

Allco Concrete Products Co.

Plattsburg, N. Y.

Concrete Building Supply Co.

Rensselaer, N. Y.

Salvatore Zappolla

Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Bergen Building Block, Inc.

Rome, N. Y.

Cataldo Brothers

Rochester, N. Y.

Comac Builders Supply Corp.
Domine Builders Supply Co., Inc.

Rapport, N. Y.

Rappl & Hoenig Co.
Schaefer Bros. Bldg. Supply Co., Inc.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Dagostino Building Blocks
Schenectady Cast Stone Co.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Barnes & Cone, Inc.
Paragon Supply, Inc.

Thorold, Ont.

Thorold Concrete Block Co.

Tonawanda, N. Y.

Linton Concrete Products

Troy, N. Y.

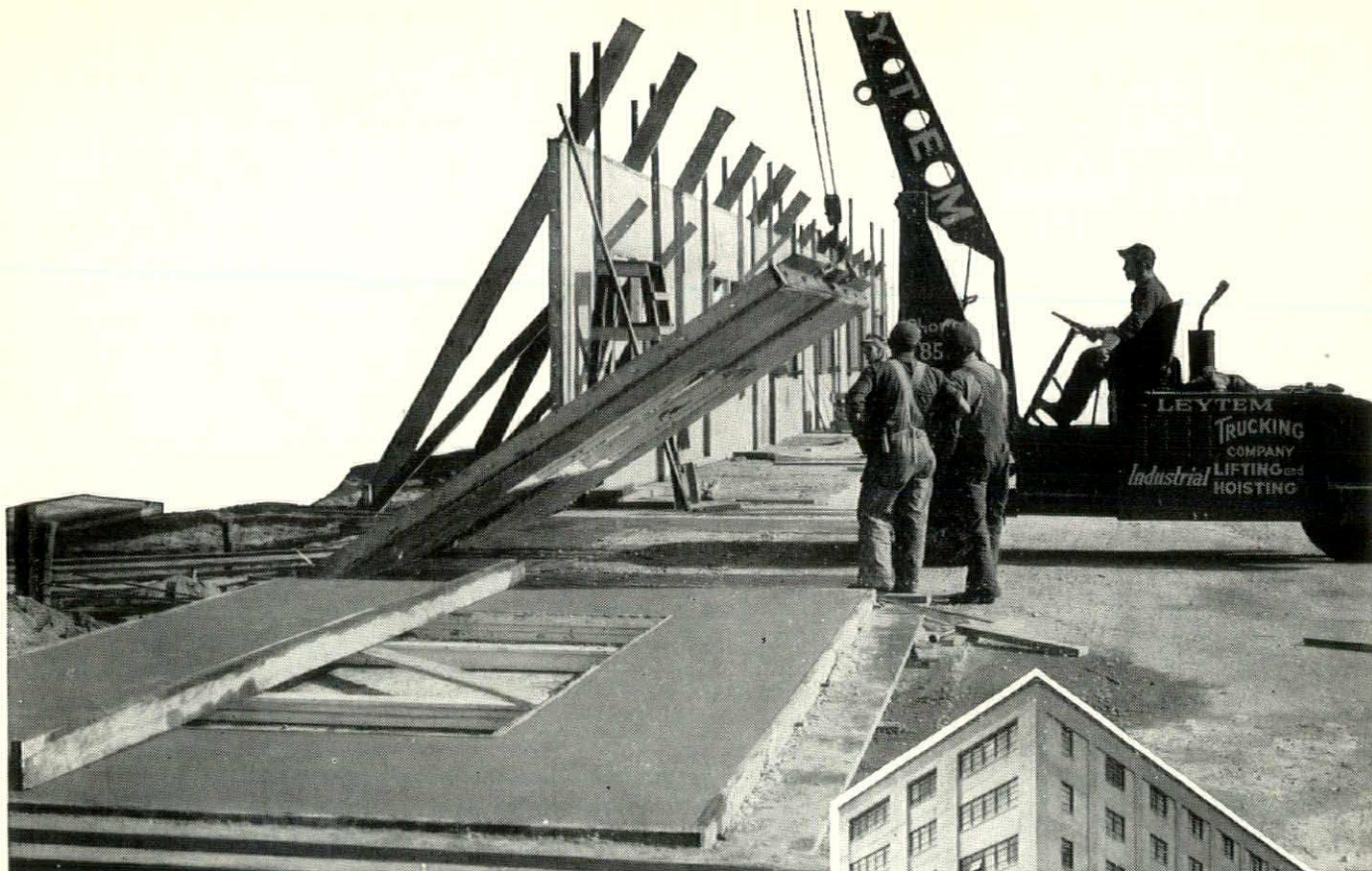
Standard Block Co., Inc.

Utica, N. Y.

American Hard Wall Plaster Co.

Watertown, N. Y.

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Eight-story office building or one-story store... both prove versatility of **TILT-UP CONSTRUCTION**

From coast to coast architects and engineers are turning to *Tilt-up*, the fast, economical method of concrete construction for stores, warehouses, office and industrial buildings, hospitals, schools, homes and apartments.

Tilt-up is adaptable to individually designed or standard buildings. It is quick and easy and reduces form building to a minimum. Wall panels are cast flat in simple edge forms—usually right on the concrete floor—and then tilted up into position with power cranes or hoists.

Forms for door and window openings are positioned in the walls before placing the concrete. Walls can be sized to meet a wide variety of requirements. After panels have been tilted up into position they are tied into one integrated unit with cast-in-place piers and beams.

Tilt-up structures have all the desirable qualities of any concrete building. They're strong and durable. They resist decay, termites, storms, vermin and fire. Their first cost is moderate, they give lifetime service and they cost little to maintain. That's true **low-annual-cost** construction!

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